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COMMENT OF
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Geneva Impasse

"THE brutal fact," said Mr. John Foster Dulles at Geneva yesterday, "is that, for the Soviet Union, the only acceptable guarantee for the reunification of Germany is the Bolshevization of the whole country." Which inspired Mr. Molotov to remark that the Soviet Government was being asked "to underwrite the engulfing of East Germany by a remilitarized Western Germany, incorporated in the Western military bloc."

In those two statements lies the kernel of the East-West impasse on German reunification. It is said the two sides are now farther apart on the German problem than they were two years ago when they met in Berlin. On the basis of statements made in 1953 and last week, this appears to be correct. But, in fact, this is only because Russia has been forced to clarify its previously vague policies. And the West now knows where it stands—if indeed, it is ever in any doubt.

FEW truisms are worth noting at this stage: to begin with, the West has gained the initiative, where it was never so clearly apparent before, in the current series of talks with Russia. Also, the elusive Soviet Foreign Minister has been cornered into a rigid defensive posture. Again, the Geneva spirit turns out to be nothing more than a hollow sham, distilled deliberately to befuddle the heads and hearts of the hopeful.

From the Western point of view, the "summit" conference in July was intended to replace hostility and antagonism with mutual trust and confidence. Up to a point it succeeded. Mr. Dulles now says that that confidence, slight as it was, has been shattered. Few will dispute that. And as a result, relations between East and West must now be at their coldest point for many years.

The diplomatic initiative the West has gained as a result of the present conference is of little consolation as long as the basic issue of German unity remains unsolved. Wishful thinkers may say that this "position of strength" will enable the West to extract new concessions from Russia. But such optimism is not worth encouraging at present.

BOTH Sir Anthony Eden and Mr. Dulles have warned that the deadlock increases the danger to European security. Mr. Molotov takes the opposite view. The West fears that continued division of their country will make the German people restive and encourage them to seek their own solutions for reunification. Mr. Molotov undoubtedly realises this, but hopes that in desperation the West German people may elect a new leader who will be more amenable to Soviet plans.

Mr. Molotov's latest proposals have no merit in them. They are simply a recapitulation of Soviet policy enunciated at the "summit" meeting. He still seeks an end to NATO only now he offers to postpone the sentence of execution that he formerly demanded immediately, until some un-stated date in the future. This is the cheerless prospect facing the West today. The expectation now is that, unless there is a miraculous change of heart on the Russian side, which is a remote prospect, the conference will end agreeing to meet again in the future. But the unanimous conclusion in the West will be that Russia has extinguished all hope, of success by its intransigence and that there is little, if any difference between Balgazin, Krushchev and company and their late lamented predecessor, Stalin.

MOLOTOV'S LATEST PROPOSAL

Reduction Of Big 4 Forces In Germany

EXPLAINS SOVIET REJECTION OF WESTERN POWERS' PLAN

Geneva, Nov. 9.

The Soviet government proposed at the Big Four talks today that foreign forces on German soil be substantially reduced, the Soviet spokesman announced. The proposal was that the forces of the Big Four in Germany should be cut by 50 per cent and that a similar number of troops should be demobilised, as the Soviet Union had done with its forces withdrawn from Austria.

The Soviet delegation further submitted a proposal for a treaty between the existing military blocs in Europe as originally proposed by Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, the Soviet Prime Minister, at the "summit" conference last July.

The proposal said the first principle should be that the members of NATO and the Western European Union on the one hand and the partners to the Warsaw Treaty on the other agree not to use military force against each other.

This should not affect their right to individual and collective self-defence in case of aggression against them.

The second principle would be that the states should consult each other on any conflict or difference between them which could threaten peace in Europe. The third principle would provide that the treaty should be of a temporary nature to be replaced eventually by a collective European security pact.

The Soviet spokesman said the four foreign ministers agreed that "discussion on the first item of the agenda be adjourned till later." Tomorrow the second item of the agenda, disarmament, would be discussed. Asked whether the Western ministers commented on the two Soviet proposals tabled today the Soviet spokesman said, "there was no reaction."

OBJECTION TO BIG 3 PROPOSALS

According to the Soviet spokesman, Mr. Molotov said that attempts to reduce the entire subject of European security and the German problem to a question of all-German elections was contrary to the "summit" directive.

Such attempts had already been made at the "summit" conference, and the heads of governments had eventually disapproved of them by putting European security ahead of the German problem on their directive to the foreign ministers.

The directive did not say a word about the need for a united Germany to join NATO, yet now the Soviet government was asked to underwrite such a course.

Nor did the directive say that a remilitarized Western Germany, incorporated in the Western military bloc, should engulf East Germany, yet now the Soviet government was being asked to underwrite this course too, Mr. Molotov said.

FRENCH ASSURANCE NOT ENOUGH

M. Pinay had repeatedly assured the Soviet delegation that the security guarantees envisaged under the Western project would suffice for Poland and other Eastern European states.

But would it not be wise to ask these states directly whether they considered them sufficient, he asked.

The Soviet delegation still believed that the only way to understand fully the German problem was to invite the representatives of the German people to the Geneva talks.

Mr. Molotov reiterated that the Soviet government still favoured German reunification and free all-German elections, but it realised that these issues must be resolved in the first place by the German people themselves.

"We all know," he said, "that the conditions for immediate all-German elections do not yet exist and that the question is not yet mature or sufficiently prepared," Mr. Molotov said.

Mr. Molotov said the immediate and urgent question was the rapprochement between the two German states and he cited Herr Erich Ollenhauer, the (Continued on back page, Col. 3)

Molotov Adopts More Moderate Tone

Geneva, Nov. 9.

The tone of declarations made by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, during this afternoon's session of the Big-Four conference was more moderate than the tone he employed yesterday, informed sources said. The sources said, during a 20-minute recess in today's meeting, Mr. Molotov apparently wanted to continue the discussion which seemed to be nearly ruptured last night when the Soviet Foreign Minister rejected the Western proposals for German reunification.

The sources said that Mr. Molotov today denied the Western charges that he wanted to "Sovietise" all of Germany. Mr. Molotov said, however, that he believed the interests of both parts of Germany must be taken into account in the establishment of contacts between East and West Germany.—France-Press.

JURY REFUSE TO INDICT ALLEGED KIDNAPPERS

Greenwood, Miss., Nov. 9.

A Leflore County Grand Jury refused today to indict two white half-brothers for the kidnapping of Emmett Till, a Chicago Negro boy slain in the notorious "wolf whistle" case.

"Gentlemen, in the case you are interested in, there was a 'No bill' returned," Circuit Judge Arthur Jordan told reporters at 3:08 p.m. after the Grand Jury submitted its report.

Accused of having kidnapped Till in Leflore County were J. W. Milam, 36, and Roy Bryant, 24.

Till, 14-year-old visitor from Chicago, was abducted from the home of a relative last Aug. 28 after he allegedly gave Bryant's pretty young wife a "wolf call" at a country store.

Three days later a body, battered and shot through the head and weighted with a cotton gin fan, was pulled from the Tallahatchie River and identified as Till's by his uncle.

The uncle, Moss Wright, and another Negro, farmhand Willie Reed, testified before the Leflore Grand Jury yesterday.

Wright testified at the murder trial held in a different county earlier, which found the accused

not guilty, as to the circumstances of Till's abduction by two men identified as Bryant and Milam, while Reed told of seeing a youth resembling Till being taken to a barn, from which the sound of blows and shouting emerged.

But the two men were acquitted of murder, and juries later said the defense had established doubt as to whether the body taken from the river was Till's. The defendants had admitted after their arrest they took the boy from his uncle's house but said they released him when they found he was not the Negro who insulted Mrs. Bryant.

Bryant and Milam have been freed on \$10,000 bond each since their acquittal at the murder trial.—United Press.

DAILY EXPRESS CHIDES AMERICAN ATTITUDE

London, Nov. 10.

The Daily Express in a leading article today condemns the attitude adopted by many Americans towards Britain's Cyprus policy.

In particular the leader refers to General Sir Fleece's statement in Rome on Tuesday when he said that the "Supreme" in Korea and who in 1949 led an American military mission to Greece—said "Greece is dead right on the Cyprus issue."

"It is odd how some Americans attack this country for doing what America, Roosevelt, says the leader.

What is the difference between Britain being in Cyprus and the United States being in the Pacific? Island of Okinawa? Only this: Okinawa, where the rule of American democracy brought great benefits, is called a 'defensive outpost'. But when Britain stays in Cyprus for defence reasons then—in many American eyes—that's colonialism. The leader concludes: 'Criticism like that is just double talk.'

Americans of this curious frame of mind should, for the good of their own country, get over it and try to judge the situation more fairly.—London Evening Standard.

"THIS IS NO SPIRIT OF GENEVA" STRAIGHT TALKING BY SIR ANTHONY EDEN

London, Nov. 9.

Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister, said tonight that the attempt to keep Germany divided for "a further indefinite period" added to the dangers in Europe and was no contribution to peace.

Commenting on the present state of the Geneva talks, Sir Anthony Eden said at the Lord Mayor of London's banquet: "Germany, like other countries, must be free to make her own decision as to her political future by the free voice of her people."

"In other words, she is entitled to free elections. It is indefensible to hold that free elections cannot take place because the Communist system in East Germany must be preserved."

The Prime Minister said that Germany's neighbours, including Soviet Russia, had reason to recall the experience of past years. Mutual undertakings, therefore, should be given and taken against any act of aggression in Europe.

"This is the most effective assurance we have been able to devise," he said.

"If it can be improved, let other suggestions be made."

The Prime Minister also accused Russia of deliberately delivering arms to Arab countries to make it easier for Communism to penetrate the Arab world.

"For our part we find it impossible to reconcile this Soviet action with protestations that they wish to end the cold war in the new spirit of Geneva," he said.

The Prime Minister announced that Britain would make a new attempt to find common ground between Israel and the Arab states for a settlement.

This, he said, could be done by putting forward again the proposals of Mr. John Foster Dulles, the U.S. Secretary of State, last August.

"Our Sole Desire"

"Our sole desire is to help to find a means of living which will enable the peoples concerned to dwell side by side in peace," Sir Anthony Eden declared.

He warned the Arab states that they would be threatened "with submergence in the Communist empire if they fall victims to these tactics."

He said: "During the past seven years we have been trying to bring about some kind of settlement by successive governments and our allies in that part of the world and to prevent competition in armaments there."

"We have not been entirely unsuccessful."

"The level of arms has been kept relatively low."

"This applied especially to the more modern weapons. There has been some kind of balance though naturally each side proclaims it is less favoured than the other."

"I had hopes—real hopes—that many people in these lands were beginning to see that a way to peace must somehow be found in all their interests."

A New Danger

"But now into this delicate situation the Soviet government have decided to inject a new element of danger and to deliver weapons of war—tanks, aeroplanes and even submarines—to one side only."

"It is fantastic to pretend that this deliberate act of policy was an innocent commercial transaction (applause). Of course it is no such thing."

"It is a move to gain popularity at the expense of the restraint shown by the West. By this means it is intended to make it easier for Communism to penetrate the Arab world."

"Its consequences should be clear for all to see. Many proud states, some of which have not long enjoyed independence and national identity, will be threatened with submergence in the Communist empire if they fall victims to these tactics."

"For our part we find it impossible to reconcile this Soviet action with protestations that they wish to end the cold war in the new spirit of Geneva."—Reuter.

Terrorists' Toll

Moroccan terrorists killed 28 persons and injured 50 during the first seven days of November. It was officially announced today.

One European was among those killed and six Europeans among the injured.—France Press.

US Will Not Help In Near East Arms Race

Denver, Nov. 9.

President Eisenhower said today the United States does "not intend to contribute to an arms competition" in the Egyptian-Israeli fighting.

"We do not think such a race would be in the true interest of any of the participants," he said.

The President also said that this country continued willing to consider requests for arms needed "for legitimate self-defence."

Mr. Eisenhower's prepared statement was read at a press conference here by Mr. Herbert Hoover, Jr., Under-Secretary of State, who said in reply to a question that the President's statement was a request for Israel's request for arms.

That request was made to the United States after Czechoslovakia agreed to supply arms to Egypt.

Mr. Eisenhower, still recuperating from a heart attack at Fitzsimons Hospital, conferred with Mr. Hoover for about 30 minutes this afternoon.

After the conference, the White House press secretary, Mr. James C. Hagerty, said the President considered his statement on the situation in the Middle East so important that he had asked Mr. Hoover to read it to reporters.

His statement continued: "While we continue willing to consider request for arms needed for legitimate self-defence, we do not intend to contribute to an arms competition in the Near East because we do not think such a race would be in the true interest of the participants."

He added: "I hope that other nations of the world will cooperate in this endeavour, thereby contributing significantly to world peace."

Mr. Hoover was asked by reporters whether that amounted to an appeal to the Soviet Union.

He replied he preferred not to comment or elaborate on the President's statement.

In the statement, Mr. Eisenhower said the policy which the United States "believes would best promote the in-

Wants Chiang-Chou To Meet

Copenhagen, Nov. 9.

Visiting Premier U Nu of Burma said here today that he hoped a conference could be arranged soon between Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and Chinese Nationalist President Chiang Kai-shek to settle the question of Formosa.

Mr. U Nu, speaking during a press conference, said he hoped the entire Western world would soon recognize the Peking Government, with which Burma is in close contact.—France-Press.

PINAY TO SEE ADENAUER

Paris, Nov. 9.

M. Antoine Pinay, French Foreign Minister, will go to Bonn on Sunday for brief talks with the sick West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer on Franco-German relations in view of the Geneva deadlock on German unity.

They are also expected to discuss the Saar where the population last month rejected the "European Statute" in a referendum on its future form of government. Saar elections are due next month.—Reuter.

PI ELECTIONS

Magsaysay Party Lengthens Lead

Party

Lengthens Lead

Manila, Nov. 10.

Nationalista Party candidates maintained their lead over the opposition Liberal Party in last Tuesday's elections, results of one-fifth of the country's 5,000,000 votes showed this morning.

In the senatorial race, Nationalista candidates are occupying seven of nine contested positions while 11 of 42 governors have already been declared winners.

Mrs. Pacita Madrigal Wams, a Nationalista candidate, remained on top of the senatorial list and re-electionist Claro M. Recto, such opponent of President Magsaysay, rallied from seventh to fifth position in today's counting.

EX-MAYOR SLAIN

The first post-election violence was reported from Pangasinan Province where the former mayor of the town of Rosales stabbed to death a defeated Nationalista candidate.

The elections were considered generally peaceful owing to the tight security measures employed by government authorities and largely to the desire of the voters to maintain the polling clear and orderly.

There were very few and minor reports of election irregularities.

Complete and official results may not be known until next week when provinces far from Manila send in their results, but observers pointed out that the present trend of returns will show a victory for the majority party and the renewed faith of the people in the leadership of President Magsaysay who urged the people on the eve of the election to vote for Nationalista Party candidates.—France-Press.

Ike Looks "Lean And Sharp"

Denver, Nov. 9.

President Eisenhower seemed "lean and sharp," said the sole journalist admitted to the President's room in the Fitzsimons Hospital here with press photographers today. The journalist said President Eisenhower, who is convalescing from a heart attack, had lost weight, "as the doctors wanted him to." His colour was good, said the journalist, and his eyes were clear.

"He was as animated as he always has been," the journalist added.—France-Press.



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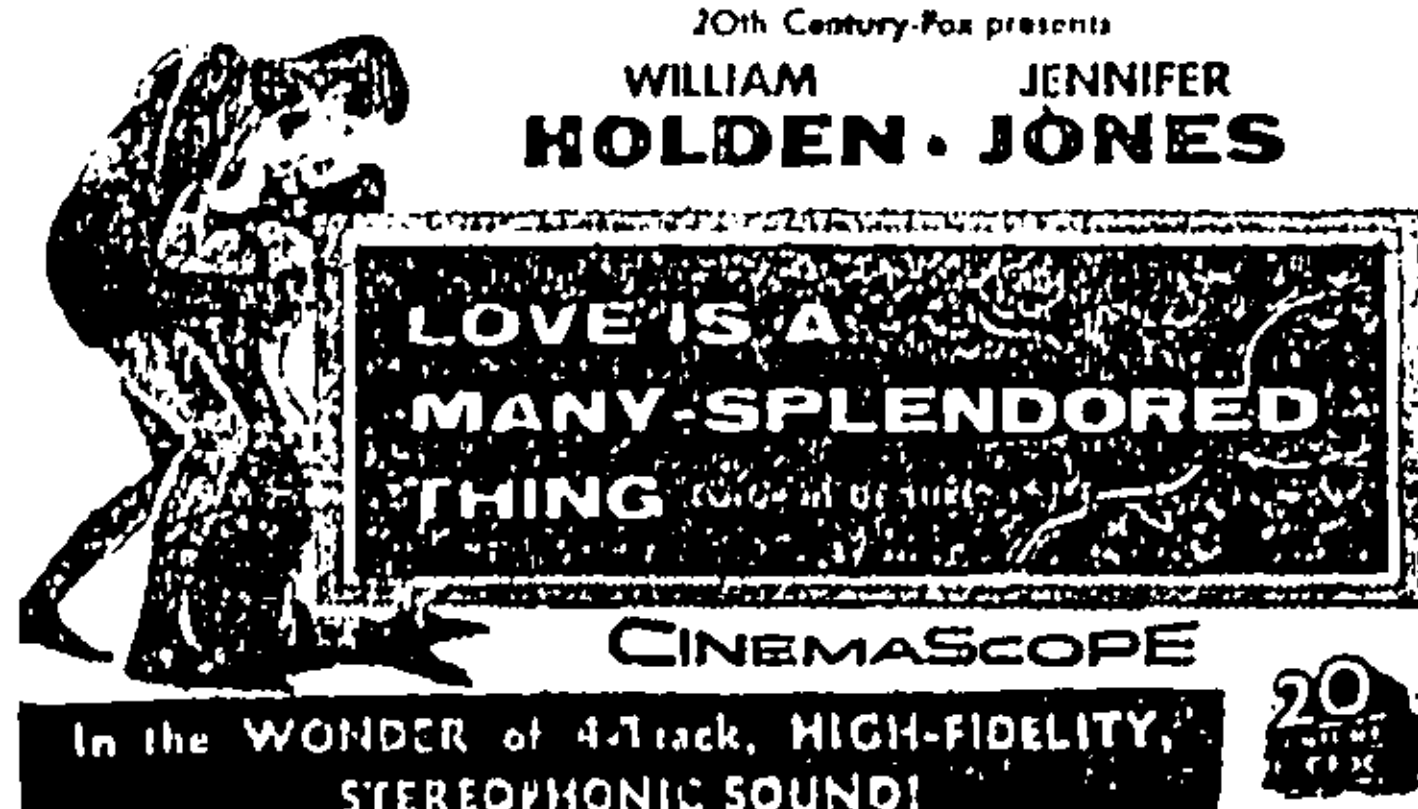
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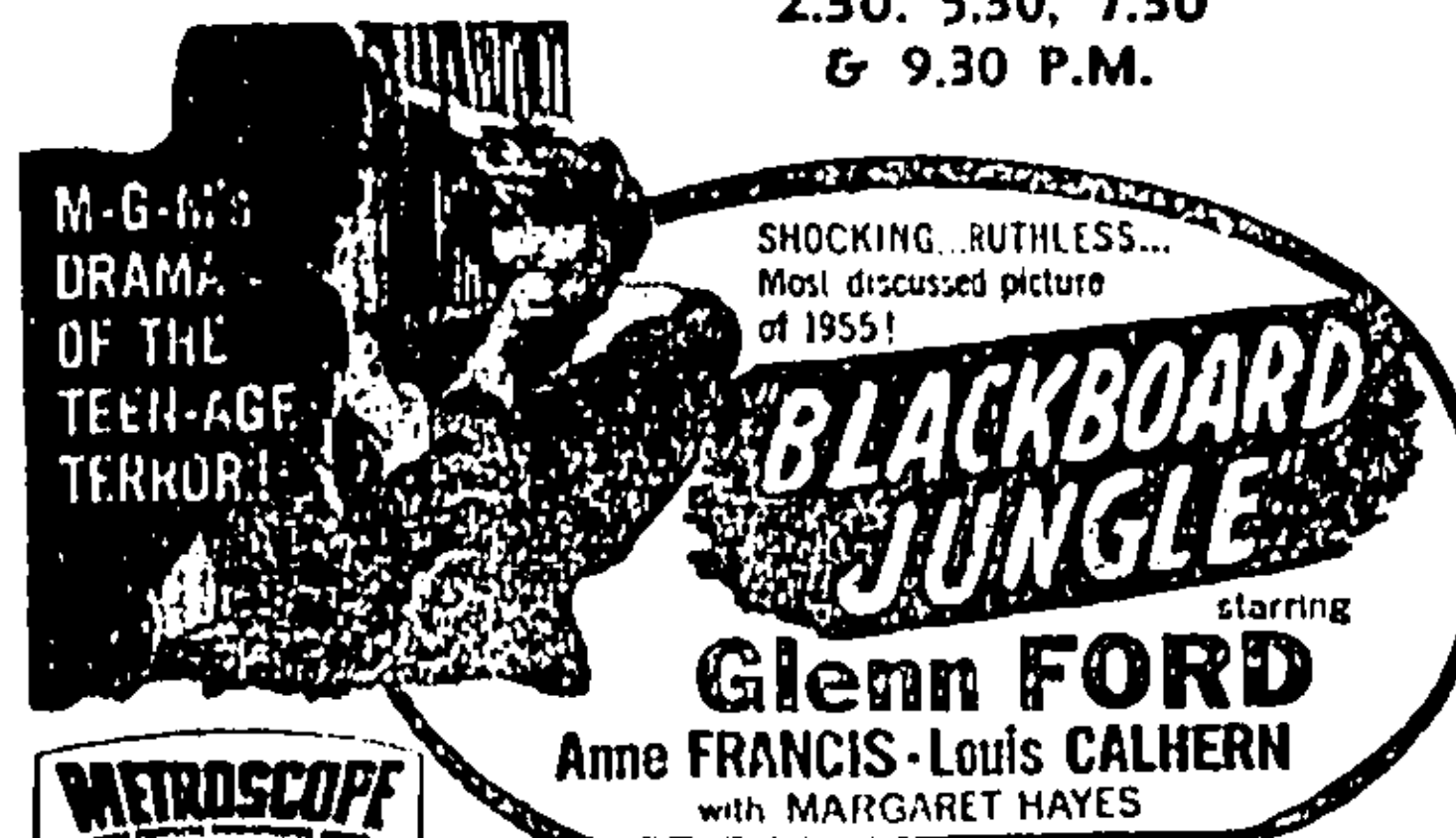
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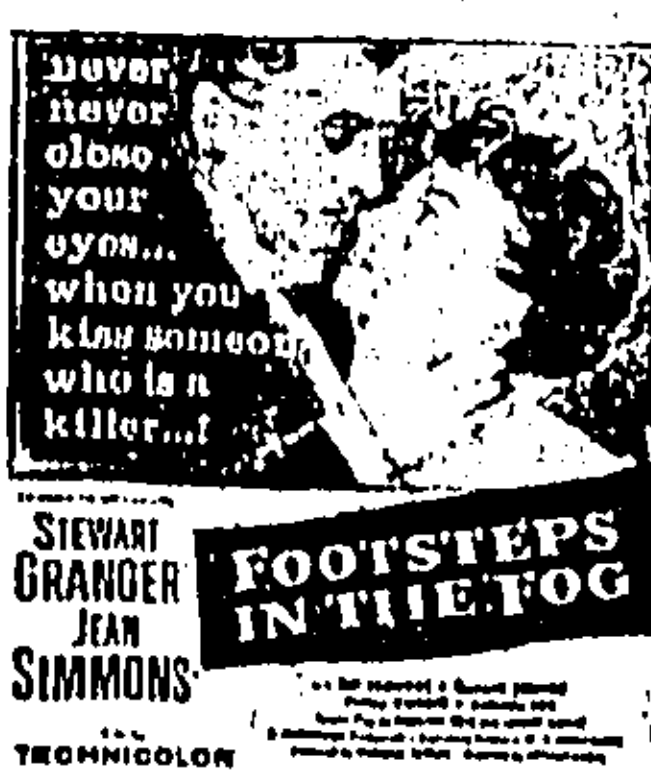
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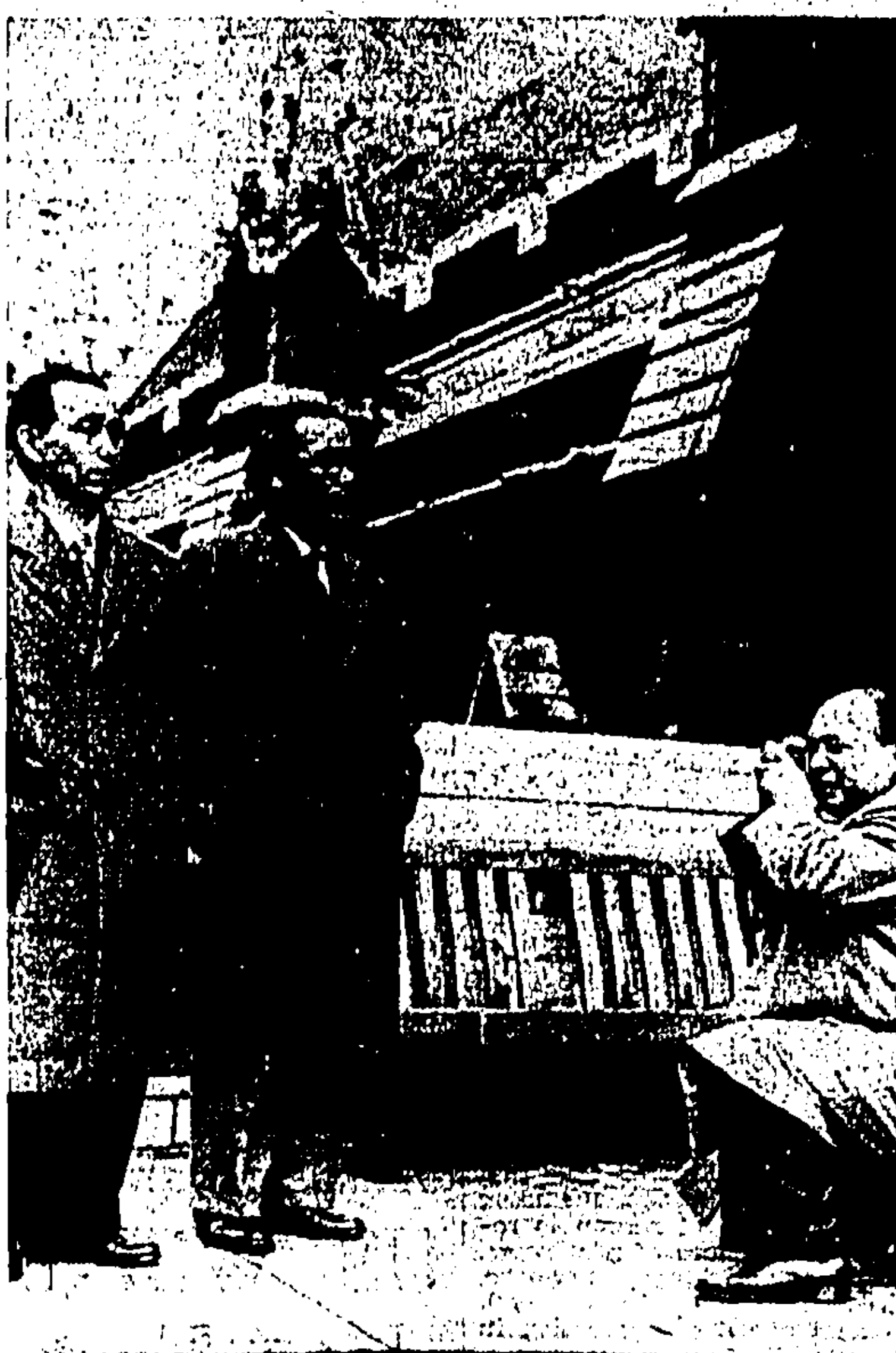
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Trade Unionists In Britain



Evidence of the continuing friendly relations between Great Britain and Japan is the current visit to Britain of three Japanese trade union leaders. The visitors have been closely studying many aspects of British industrial life and organization. A highlight of their trip was a visit to Britain's Houses of Parliament, and the picture here shows them being photographed outside the parliament building. Cameraman is Mr. Genjiro Sumino, chairman, Osaka Federation of Metal Workers' Union. Being photographed are, left, Mr. Ushitaro Ukimoto, chairman, Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Workers' Union, and Mr. Masahichi Motol, vice-president, Japan Federation of Trade Unions. — Express Photo.

SOUTH AFRICAN WALK-OUT

'Indian Vendetta In United Nations'

United Nations, Nov. 9.

South Africa withdrew its delegation from the present United Nations session today after the Special Political Committee approved a resolution condemning the policy of racial segregation in South Africa.

The resolution also extended the life of a United Nations Commission which is studying the race problem in South Africa. The resolution, sponsored jointly by the Asian-African bloc and Bolivia and Haiti, was adopted by 37 votes to 7. Thirteen countries, including the United States abstained.

South Africa's chief UN delegate, Mr. W. Du Plessis, said the United Nations investigation committee was a "flagrant" violation of the United Nations Charter, which "no self-respecting state can tolerate."

Alluding to France, Mr. Du Plessis said United Nations supporters should "pause and reflect" on the United Nations policy which he said has put "two old members" in an untenable position.

French Withdrawal

France withdrew its permanent delegation from the United Nations on September 30 after the General Assembly had voted to place the Algeria question on its agenda.

Mr. Du Plessis lashed out at India and Pakistan for the role they played in bringing the resolution to a vote. Mr. Du Plessis said India had "practically" from the inception of the United Nations pursued a vendetta against the Union of South Africa.

Mr. Du Plessis said a speech made in favour of the resolution by Pakistan's delegate did not "render good service to the good relations existing between our respective countries."

The Political Committee had been studying South Africa's "apartheid" segregation policy since October 24. Mr. Du Plessis walked out of the Committee last month over the question but reserved his right to attend today's vote on the resolution.

After today's vote, Mr. Du Plessis announced: "After very serious consideration, my government have accordingly

Recess Called

After Mr. Du Plessis's announcement, Britain's delegate called for a recess of the Committee session because of the seriousness of South Africa's withdrawal.

The seven countries which voted against the resolution were Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Britain and South Africa.

Meantime, all General Assembly Committees which regularly meet on Wednesday, next without a South African delegate. These committees were the Social, Trusteeship, Budget and Juridical Committees.

The Special Political Committee cancelled its meeting scheduled for tomorrow because of South Africa's withdrawal. — France-Press.

POP

YOU'VE HAD THEM DEVELOPED - OH, I SEE - GOODYE, DOCTOR!



Britain Studying Jap Ship Policies

London, Nov. 9.

BRITAIN is studying Japan's reply to representations which were made in Tokyo on the question of Japanese shipping policies, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

The spokesman declined to indicate the contents of the Japanese Government's latest response in the exchanges between the two countries on the issue.

But diplomatic sources here said Britain has been sharply objecting to the Japanese Government's policy of boosting its shipping industry by subsidies and subsidised interest rates and loans. Britain would have no grounds for disquiet, it is believed, that Japan's shipping policy was being pursued on a sound commercial basis, the sources said.

But Britain, it is learned, has objected to the practice of Japan declaring a particular target for total tonnage to be built whether a demand existed for the tonnage or not. The figure should be governed by supply and demand, Britain contends.

Mr. Kogoro Yamazaki, Japanese Vice-Minister of Transport, said last month the Japanese Government planned to build 200,000 gross tons of ships in its twelfth shipbuilding programme between April 1956 and March 1957.

Surplus Tonnage

The sources said Britain believes that over a period Japanese shipbuilding policy might result in putting a quantity of surplus tonnage on the seas.

Japan's answer to the recent British representations—made by Sir Esler Dening, British Ambassador in Tokyo to Mr. Tanaka Ishihashi, Japan's Minister for International Trade and Industry—is under study chiefly by the Ministry of Transport here.

Lloyds Register of Shipbuilding, reporting on the three months to the end of September this year, said recently that ships totalling 2,147,037 gross tons were under construction in Britain during that period—an increase of 85,523 tons on the previous three months.

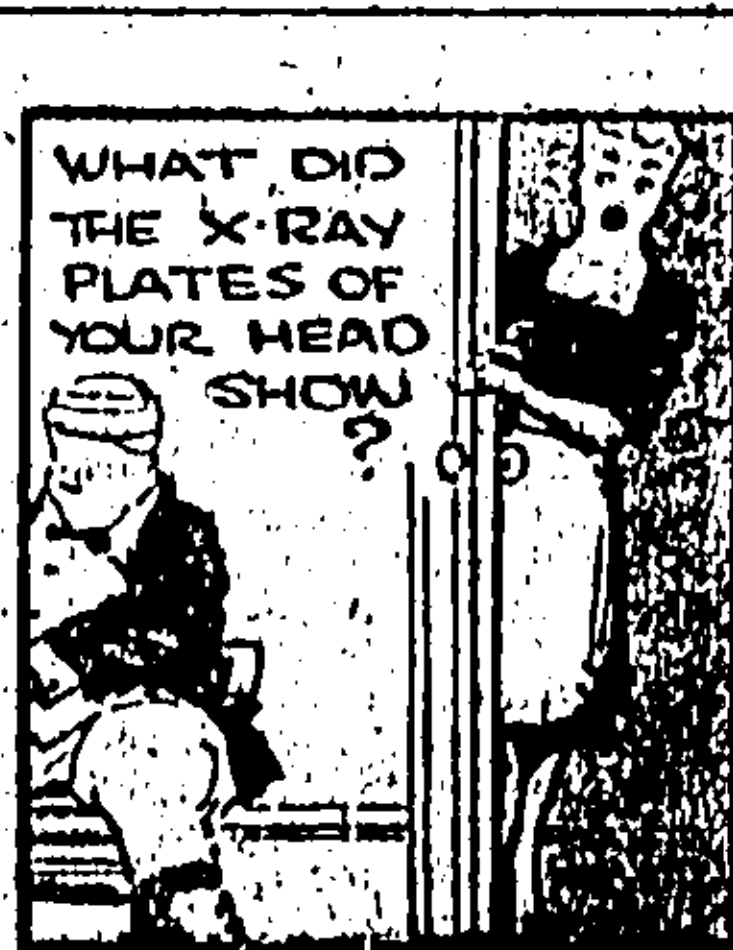
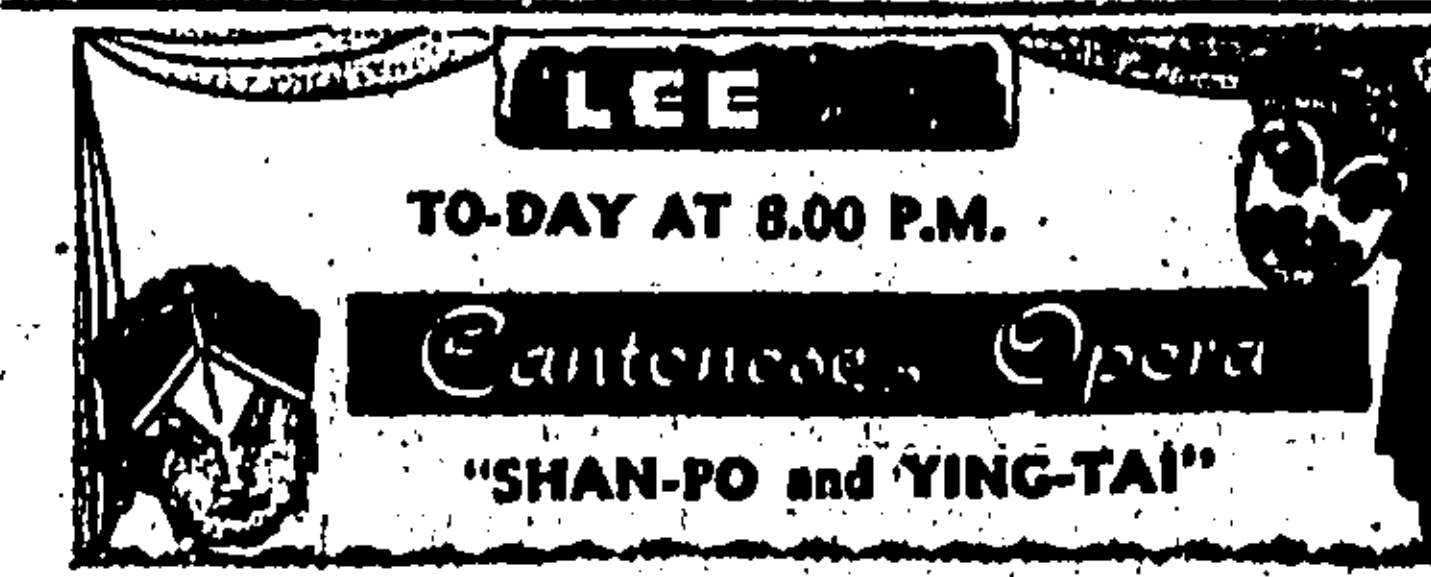
This compared with Japan's figure of 573,871 tons, 37,738 up on the previous three months. Apart from Britain, Lloyds Register listed Japan third, behind Germany and the Netherlands in total shipping under construction during the months under review. — Reuters.

West Africa Command Agreement

Lagos, Nov. 9.

The West African Army Advisory Council announced today that agreement has been reached with Britain for the disbandment next July of the headquarters of the West Africa Command, now located in Accra.

In future the Royal West African Frontier Force will have three separate commands, one for Nigeria, one for the Gold Coast and one for Sierra Leone and Gambia. Each will have its own commander and staff. — United Press.



Big Four Urged To Strive For Compromise

NO EFFORT SHOULD BE SPARED SAYS FRENCH CABINET

Paris, Nov. 9.

The Cabinet decided today that the Geneva Big Four conference should keep striving for a compromise with Russia despite the blunt Soviet refusal to unite Germany through free elections.

"No effort should be spared" to conciliate the conflicting views, an official communique said.

The Cabinet sat for three hours under President Coty at the Elysee Palace. The main agenda topic was Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov's harsh rejection of all compromise plans put forward by the West in Geneva to break the 10-year deadlock over Germany's unity.

The Elysee Palace communique and the remarks made later by the Secretary of State to the Premier's office, M. Jean Lecanuet, indicated that the French Cabinet had not given up all hopes for some sort of an agreement in Geneva.

The communique said in reference to Mr. Molotov's speech: "The Cabinet closely examined the rejection by Mr. Molotov in Geneva yesterday of the Western powers' proposals aimed at achieving the reunification of Germany through free elections."

Keep Trying

"It, however, has expressed the wish that no effort be spared so that the conference keep trying to put closer (the two sides) position."

Secretary of State Lecanuet drew the attention of news correspondents to the "important" paragraph in the Elysee communique calling for new efforts by the Big Four to reach a settlement.

He added: "Both France and Britain have drafted a certain number of proposals so that a conciliation with the views defended by the Soviet Union could be found in the field of security."

"The French government believes the Geneva conference must continue," M. Lecanuet added.

Always Hope

Informed sources insisted that there was not necessarily any contradiction between the Cabinet statement and a report from Geneva that the Big Three had agreed to stop arguing with the Russians for the moment about European security.

These sources insisted that there was always hope, that if the subject were removed from the agenda it could still be discussed informally and that this might take some of the heat off the problem.

Observers said Premier Faure, with the French elections coming up, could hardly afford to confess the Western arguments had failed to make progress at Geneva.

These observers pointed out that M. Faure only last week told the convention of his Radical Socialist Party that he still hoped for "my successor" could accept the Russian invitation to visit Moscow.

"I believe in the sincerity of Soviet Russia," M. Faure said then.

Special Session

The Cabinet will hold a special restricted session at 7 p.m. to map Parliamentary strategy for the forthcoming National Assembly debate on Premier Edgar Faure's December elections bill.

WILL HEAR NO GOOD OF THEMSELVES

Berlin, Nov. 9. East German police forces are to recruit "trustees" to give the police confidential information about the attitude of the people towards the East German regime and local problems, the West German news agency, DPA, reported today.

The agents should be recruited among people who have permanent contacts with the masses, such as waiters, caretakers, hairdressers and teachers, the agency added. — China Mail Special.

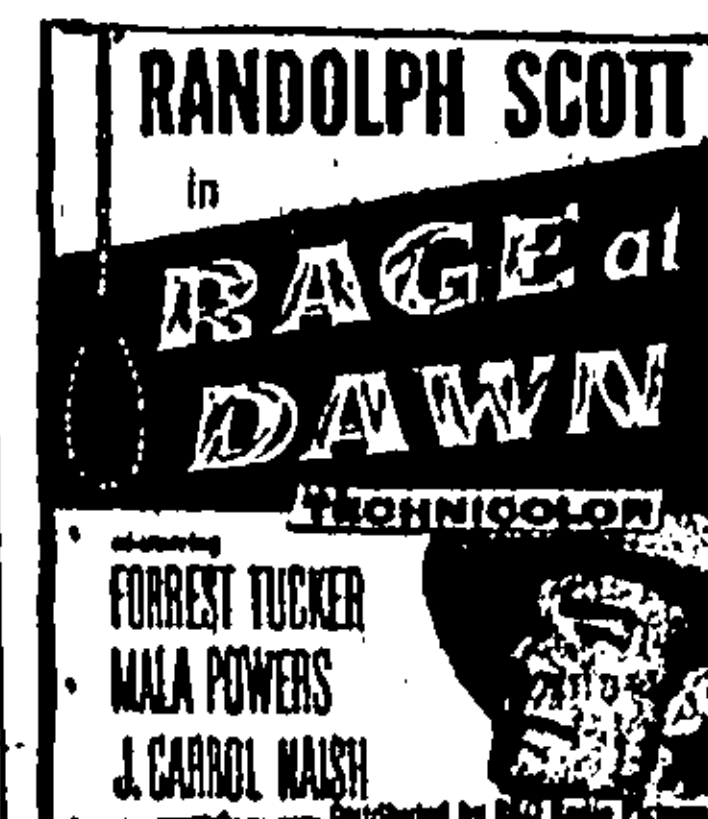
JAP ADMIRAL VISITING U.S.

Washington, Nov. 9. Vice-Admiral Kaoru Nagasawa, chief of the Japanese maritime self-defence force, will arrive in Washington on November 14 for a two-week visit as official guest of the United States Navy. He will be accompanied by a number of senior Japanese naval staff officers. The Japanese group will visit the Naval Academy and several training bases on both coasts. — France-Press.

MAJESTIC

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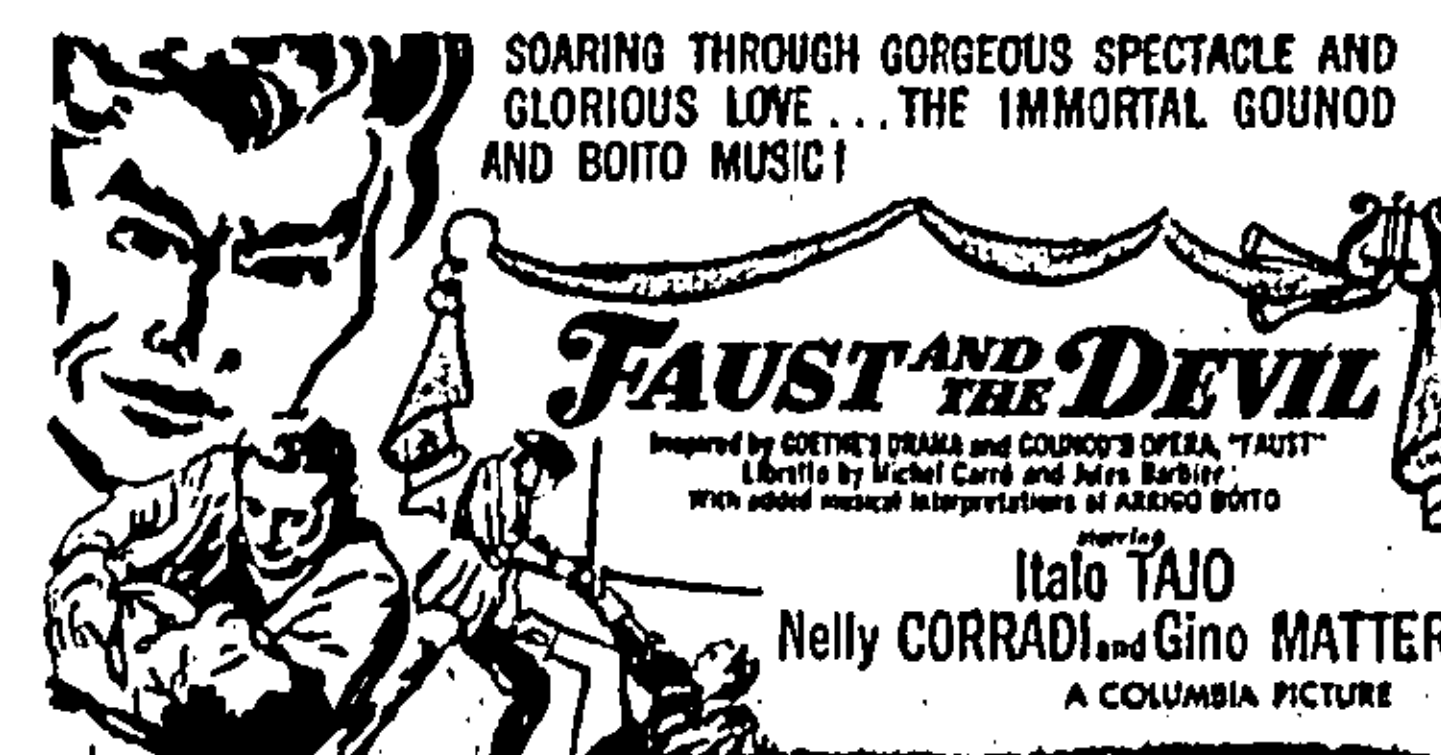


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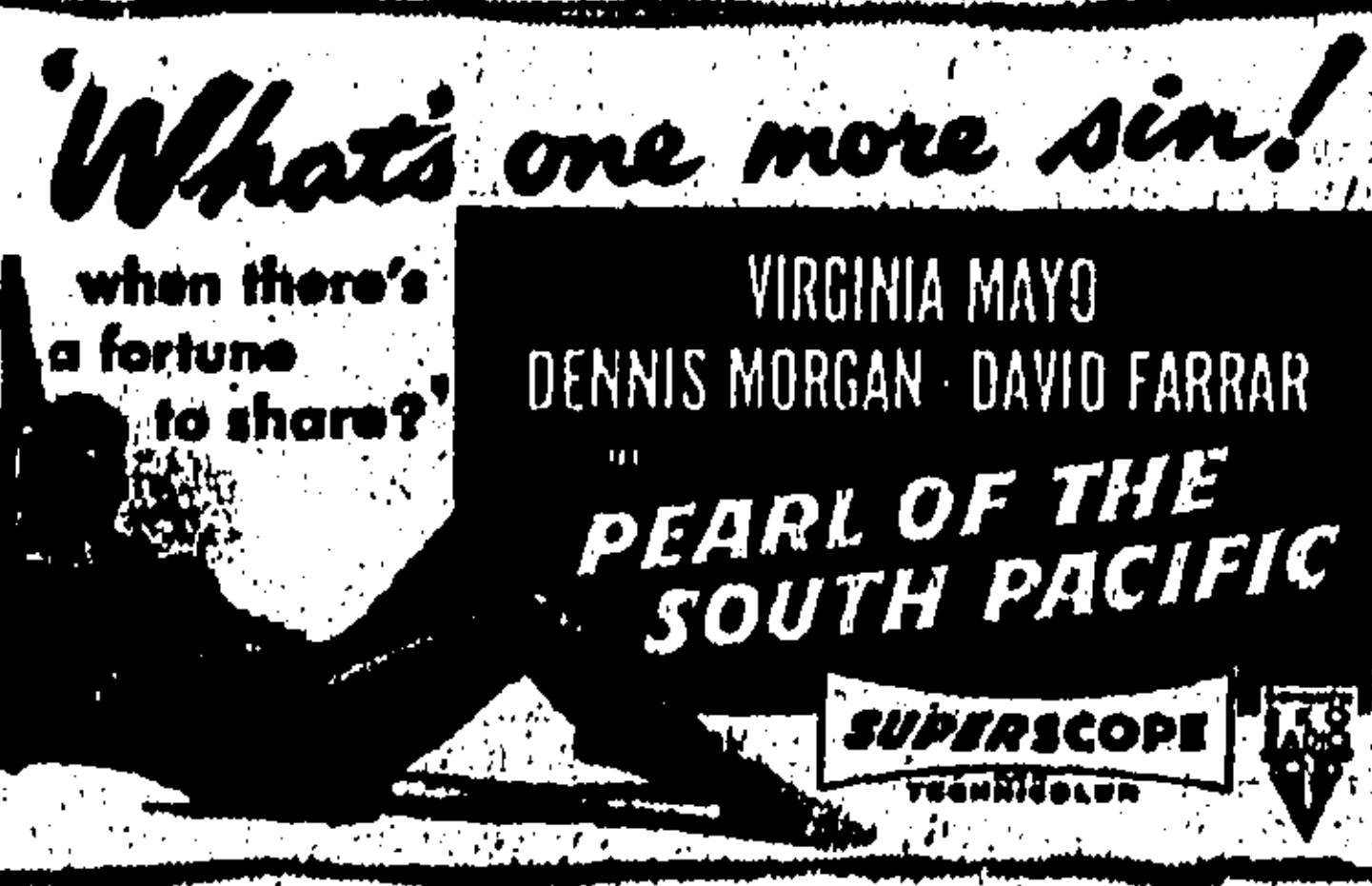
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Ben Gurion Warns Truce Chief

Parade Ban Sparks Riot

BORDERS CANNOT BE CLOSED TO COUNTER ATTACK

Jerusalem, Nov. 9.

Israeli Prime Minister David Ben Gurion today told United Nations truce supervisor Major-General E. L. M. Burns Israel would not be bound "by an agreement which the other side violates," it was announced officially.

Mr Ben Gurion and Gen. Burns had a 45-minute talk in which the Premier repeated the policy expressed in his November 2 speech to Parliament: "If the armistice lines are crossed by persons intending sabotage or murder they cannot be closed again for the defenders."

If the rights of Israel are violated by acts of violence on land or sea the country will reserve its freedom of action to defend them in the most effective manner," Mr Ben Gurion said.

"Israel's aim," he added, "is peace but not subjugation. We have never initiated war and never will initiate war against anyone."

Fruitful Basis

He said he could see no reason for war with Egypt, and said that on the other hand there was a fruitful basis for cooperation between the two peoples. "There is no lack of goodwill on our part," he concluded.

The influential Mapai Party newspaper Davar claimed its Tel-Aviv that the Egyptian-Czech arms deal by itself from July, 1955, through June, 1956, it said that while the agreement calls for a billion dollars worth of arms to be supplied in a five-year period, the Soviet Union could be relied upon to squeeze the entire supply into one year. —United Press.

ASIAN SOCIALIST STATEMENT

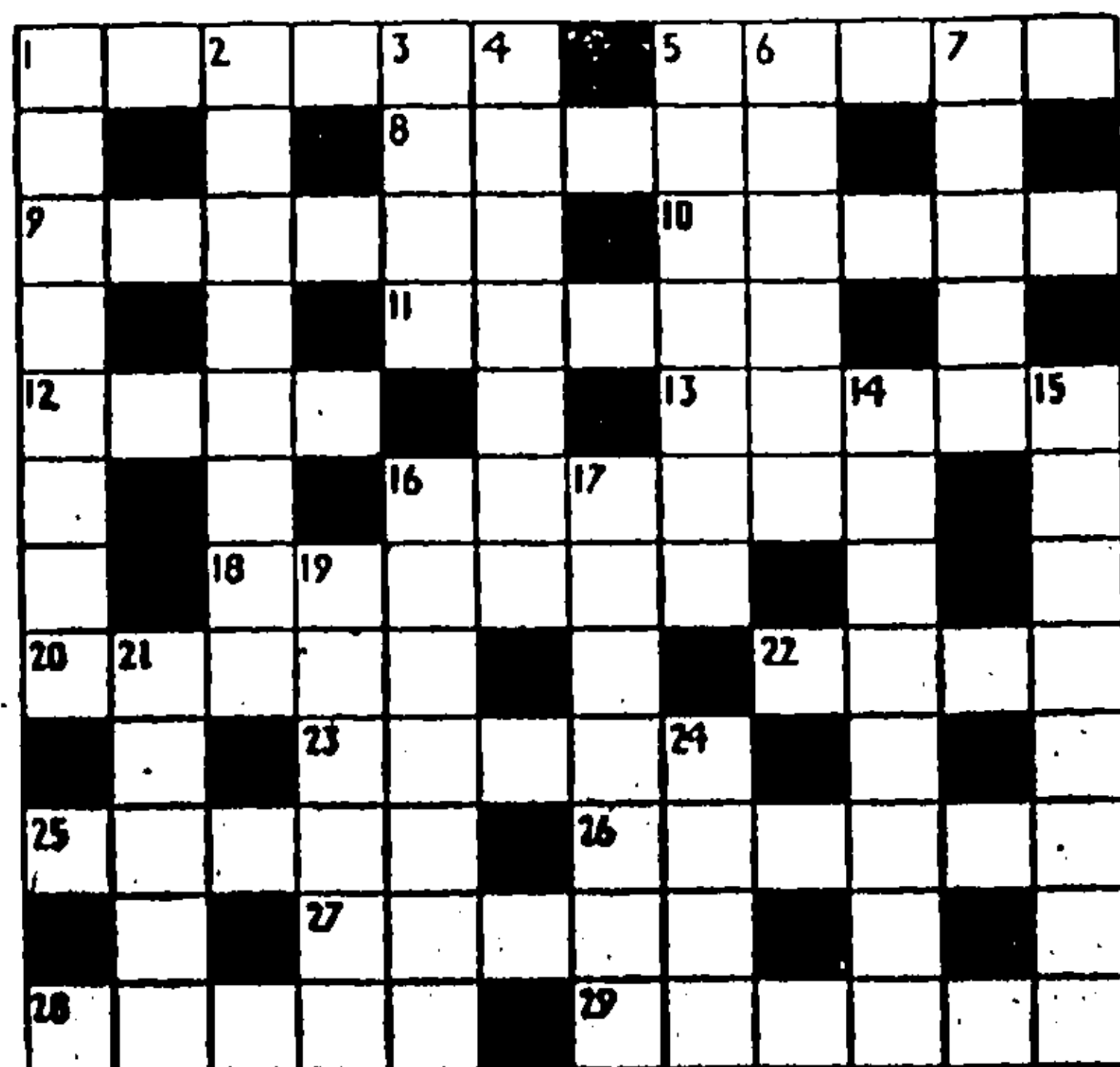
Rangoon, Nov. 9.

The secretariat of the Asian Socialist conference today issued a press statement describing the situation in the Middle East as a menace not only to the peace of the area but also to the peace of the world.

Calling for "calm thoughts and sober counsel," the conference said: "The desperate armament race and the urgent military paces lead the unhappy situation with a danger."

If war in the Middle East should spread, the statement added, it would "forever extinguish hopes of a socialist society which must draw nourishment from a double peace."

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 1 Frolicked (6).
 - 2 Prepared (5).
 - 3 Longed for (5).
 - 4 Item (5).
 - 5 Courteous (5).
 - 6 Mark of omission (in manuscript) (5).
 - 7 Entice (4).
 - 8 Treated medically (5).
 - 9 Wilderness (5).
 - 10 Gets up (5).
 - 11 Narratives (5).
 - 12 African native (4).
 - 13 Discovers (colloq.) (5).
 - 14 Angry (5).
 - 15 Confederacy (5).
 - 16 Senior (5).
 - 17 Loans (5).
 - 18 Respectable (5).
- DOWN**
- 1 Fragrant (5).
 - 2 Stuff (5).
 - 3 Tale of heroism (4).
 - 4 Swells (7).
 - 5 Press chief (5).
 - 6 Impel (5).
 - 7 Tussle (5).
 - 8 Deed (5).
 - 9 Scatters (7).
 - 10 Paid up (7).
 - 11 Reposed (5).
 - 12 Concur (5).
 - 13 Withered (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 3 Agod, 7 Cheer, 8 Iron, 9 Sole, 10 Arrests, 12 Trod, 15 Amuse, 18 Stab, 19 Amaze, 21 Amies, 22 Trap, 23 Halls, 25 Rued, 26 Dessert, 30 Over, 31 Menu, 32 Avoid, 33 Rite, Down: 1 Shire, 2 Repeats, 4 Glass, 5 Diet, 6 Solo, 9 Stab, 11 Smash, 13 Resp, 14 Dials, 16 Earls, 17 Lair, 18 Sire, 20 Massive, 22 Tier, 24 Adopt, 25 Trail, 27 Used, 28 Dour.

FILMSY BLOUSE CAMPAIGN

Journal Attacks Textile Industry

Washington, Nov. 9. BARRON'S Weekly, a long-established New England financial publication, said today that the complaint of the United States textile industry against imports of Japanese blouses was "based on evidence flimsier than anything the trade would serve up to its customers."

"The Japanese blouse, in short, like the Swiss watch and the English bicycle, should become a rallying point for those who believe in lower living costs and the barriers to global commerce," Barron's stated in its leading article.

Recalling that last week the International Ladies Garment Workers Union had received an arbitration award under its contract with two United States blouse manufacturers who had imported Japanese blouses in violation of the contract, Barron's said the domestic industry had begun to press for greater protection, "preferably in the form of quotas" against its Japanese rivals.

Neatly Timed

"This campaign, as it will be seen," Barron's added, "is based on evidence flimsier than anything the trade would serve up to its customers. Whether by accident or design, moreover, it has been timed neatly to embarrass the US in its conduct of foreign affairs."

Barron's said "the surge in the imports of the Japanese blouse suggests not that it is displacing its American counterpart, but that it has begun to tap a fresh source of demand. Nor is there any real reason, armistice or otherwise, to believe that the domestic industry will not continue to flourish."

But even if the latter were showing genuine signs of wear and tear, the national interest, both at home and abroad, unmistakably would rule out higher tariffs or quotas in Japan's blouses, or for that matter, on any of its other products," Barron's added.

Japan was a valued ally and "a badly needed source of strength in the Far East," and the State Department was not trying to get other countries to accept a larger share of Japanese goods, it said, adding:

Harm Relations

"Thus, to heed the pleas of the blouse manufacturers at this time would not merely harm relations with one friendly country; it would tend to make a mockery of American diplomacy throughout the entire free world."

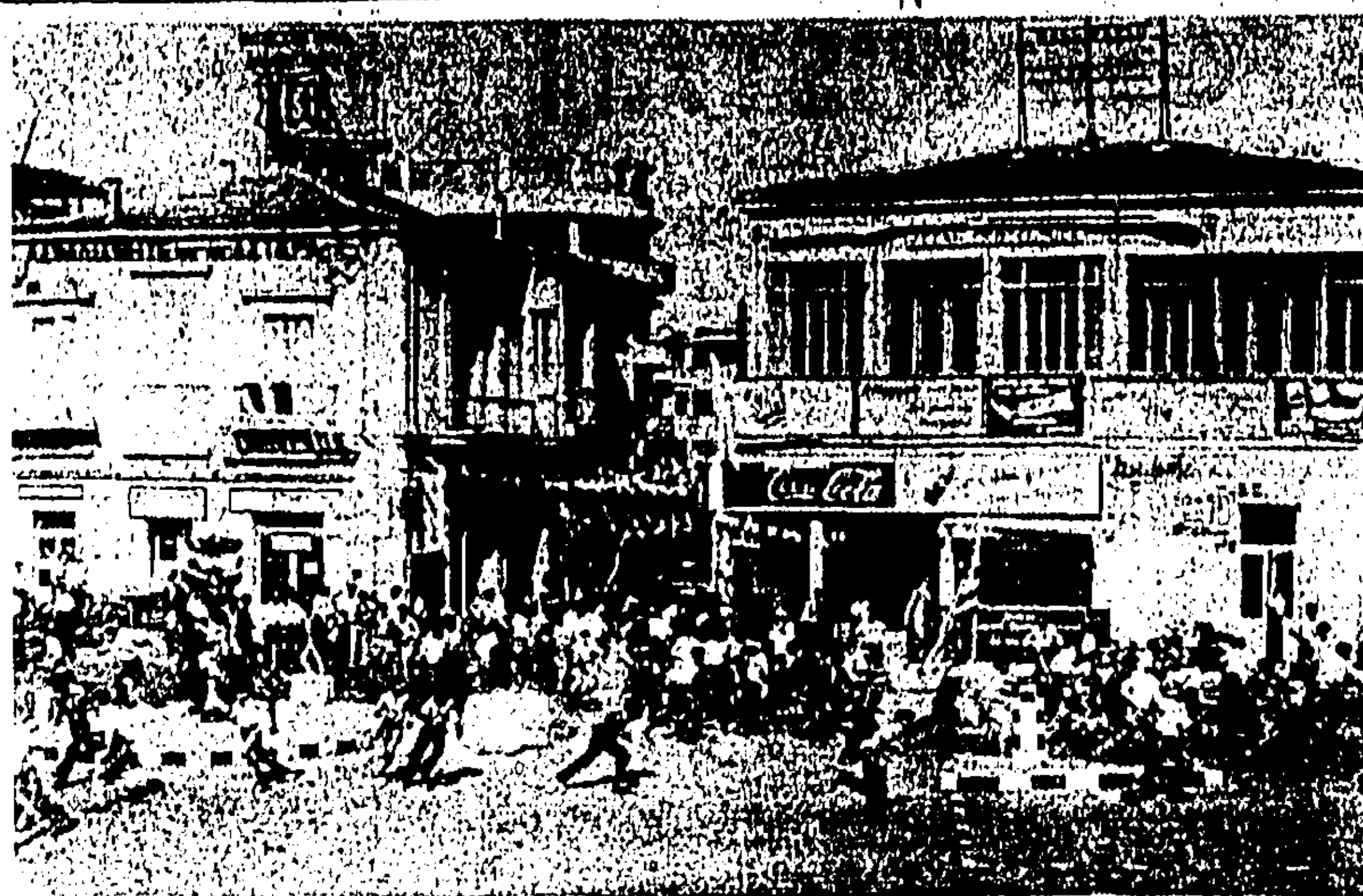
"Domestically, the effects of such a move would be no less unfortunate. For it assuredly would give aid and comfort, and no small impetus, to all those, including the shipbuilders' unions, the perennial branches of the textile industry who long have sought the same protection against Japanese imports. Nor can it be doubted that other industry would be far behind." —China Mail Special.

12 MAU MAU KILLED

Nairobi, Nov. 9. British police and troops killed 12 Mau Mau terrorists yesterday through a dense forest yesterday to kill 12 Mau Mau terrorists and capture three more, officials said today.

The drive carried the forces through the Mombasa Forest on the eastern slopes of Mount Kenya. The three captured terrorists were armed with home-made guns, officials said. One of those captured was "General" Githeki, the local Mau Mau leader. —United Press.

Colombo, Nov. 9. Official sources said today that the United States is consulting the governments of Ceylon, Pakistan, Indonesia and Singapore to decide in which country it will locate the atomic research and training centre it has offered to provide under the Colombo Plan. —United Press.



Ban on this year's Oxi Day parade in Nicosia, to celebrate the entry of Greece into the Second World War, set off rioting in which many persons were injured and several arrested. The incident is only the latest clash between police on the British-controlled island and Cyprus, who are demanding Enosis—union with Greece. The riot occurred following Greek thanksgiving services. Crowds of youths marched into Metaxas Square and looted off a day of frenzy. Cyprus police, helped by British troops, cleared street after street with tear gas and baton charges. They were countered by volleys of stones. Picture here shows Metaxas Square being cleared by police. —Express Photo.

LOCAL US ELECTIONS Democrats' Victory Discounted

(By A REPUBLICAN)

Washington, Nov. 9. Democratic national chairman Paul M. Butler today hailed his party's smashing gains in many states and local elections as a growing national trend to the Democrats in next year's Presidential elections.

But Republican national chairman Leonard W. Hall said yesterday's scattered off-year elections had "no national significance." He predicted that next year, with the Presidency and control of Congress at stake, the country will give the Republican Party "a resounding vote of confidence."

Mr Hall and Mr Butler issued statements placing diametrically opposite interpretations on the outcome of yesterday's contests in which Democrats retained the governorship of Kentucky and the Philadelphia mayor's office, won a majority of mayoralty races in Indiana, and scored local gains in Connecticut and upstate New York.

Republicans held control of both houses of the New Jersey legislature, (but lost three State Senate seats) and won some key local contests in Fairfax County, Virginia, a residential suburb of Washington, for the first time in history.

A Mistake Mr Butler contended that "it is a mistake to read a national trend into these local elections in an off-year... The contests were scattered and fought on purely local issues... It is traditional for the Party out of power to make some gains in off-year elections."

But Mr Butler said: "After making full allowance for local factors, there is no doubt that this has national significance... (It) springs from the injection of President Eisenhower into key local elections and from many Democratic victories in traditionally weather-vane areas."

Numerous Cases Mr Butler said there were "numerous" cases in which Democrats won local elections after the Republicans had staged their campaign "on President Eisenhower's popularity." "For example, in New Jersey, where full-page newspaper advertisements appealed to the voters not to let like down Democratic candidates made substantial gains in the popular vote over past elections," Mr Butler said.

"Likewise, in Philadelphia where the Republican candidate for mayor received President Eisenhower's personal blessing... The Democrats won by a landslide."

Mr Hall said one reason for discounting any "trend" in yesterday's voting was that "taking the country as a whole, apathy was widespread, and only a few million voters went to the polls."

Special Attention Mr Butler called special attention to Indiana, which he said, has "naturally foregrounded national political trends in the past."

He said Democrats carried "a great many traditionally Republican towns" in Indiana in some instances for the first time in 10 to 15 years.

"The 1955 trend is a continuation of one which started in 1933 and has grown stronger as the Democratic Party has moved forward its constructive records on national issues," he said. —United Press.

Germany Inducting First Army Recruits Saturday

Bonn, Nov. 9.

The first German soldiers to don uniforms since the "thousand year Reich" of Adolf Hitler crumbled in the ruins of conquered Germany will be inducted on Saturday, a Defence Ministry spokesman announced today.

Defence Minister Theodor Blank will personally perform the ceremony and administer the oath of duty.

The first group of recruits will consist of 100-150 soldiers of all ranks from non-commissioned officers to lieutenant-generals. Their names were not released pending ratification of their appointments by Federal President Theodor Heuss.

The ceremony will take place in the Defence Ministry. They are the vanguard of 500,000 men West Germany has promised to contribute to the NATO defence forces in Western Europe, and have been recruited under stop-gap legislation hurriedly passed by the Parliament this summer to speed up the rearmament programme.

The full 500,000 divided into a 12-division Army and tactical air and naval forces, will not be ready until 1959.

Border Force

West Germany's present only armed force, the tough, 20,000-man border police, served notice today that it wants to keep its old-line discipline and organisation in the new army.

A spokesman for the border police members declared that his men must be accepted into the Army in entire units and with complete staffs.

This view clashed head-on with the "democratic" planning of Theodor Blank's Defence Ministry. Herr Blank accepts the idea of taking border policemen into his army but wants to do it through individuals and trainings rather than whole units.

He and his staff have spent years figuring means of creating an effective fighting force along democratic lines, divorced as far as possible from the Prussian traditions of the German armies which swept over Europe.

They feel that large-scale induction of border police units might smother the democratic ideas before they have a chance to take root.

Slow Down

Border Police Major G. von Stuelpnagel, who heads the "union" of the 20,000 troopers, said today that piecemeal transfer would slow down German rearmament.

"It would be neither in the interest of the new sovereign Federal Republic, which needs border protection, nor of the Western Allies, if the border policemen, who have done a kind of military service for five years, were to be discharged individually with the hope that they will apply themselves to be rehired for other government service," he said.

Major Stuelpnagel even hinted that the Federal Republic might run foul of its obligations under the Paris treaties if it refused to take over the border force in units.

Another Reason

But the Defence Ministry officials feel there is another reason behind the border police claims. It now consists of seven regiments, of which at least four, according to experts, could form the cadre for future divisions.

With a transfer of whole units, Herr Blank would have little choice but to promote the regimental commander and give all other officers and non-commissioned promotion when the cadre is filled up to full size after the first conscripts have been enlisted.

This would mean rapid promotions for the border police members. It was precisely with that hope that they signed up in 1951 and even took cuts in rank and pay to join the border force.

Prussian Family

Major Stuelpnagel comes from an old Prussian officer family and is a nephew of former German General Carl Heinrich von Stuelpnagel, who was Military Governor of France during World War II and was executed by the Allies for war crimes in July 20, 1948. —United Press.

He is also known as a bitter opponent of Communist rule in Germany, who is in charge of Herr Blank's Army's rearmament programme. —United Press.

UN ASKED TO COLLECT DEBT

United Nations, Nov. 9. BEFORE the United Nations Trusteeship Council today was the case of Hussein Ahmed Ali and 93 camels.

All in a petition from Mogadishu in Somalia under Italian administration, asked for UN help in settling his three-year-old case for damages arising from a beating in 1952.

His complaint said the Court of Cads awarded him 93 camels in compensation, the chief administrator of the territory reduced it to 54 camels and a tribal council finally cut the number to 27 camels. All said he was now ready to settle for 27 camels but needed UN help to collect. —United Press.

ARIZONA BANK ROBBERY

Two Men Arrested In New Mexico

New York, Nov. 9.

The FBI announced at Albuquerque, New Mexico, today that it had arrested two men in Phoenix, Arizona, and charged them with last month's burglary of a branch bank on top-secret Sandia base, where triggers for the atom bomb are made.

The two were identified as Robert Clyde Sanders, 25, and Joseph Starr Gullaborn, 34, both of Phoenix. They were held in the Maricopa County Jail on \$50,000 bond each.

The two were accused of breaking into the Sandia branch of the Bank of New Mexico, in a highly-restricted area, and taking \$47,035 from a safe they opened.

The arrests had a startling resemblance to the solution last year of another major bank robbery in Albuquerque. At that time, another branch was robbed of \$111,000 and two men who later were convicted of the crime also were arrested in Phoenix.

The FBI said it had no details yet as to how the arrest was made in Phoenix. —United Press.

Beer By The Half-Gallon

Wellington, Nov. 9. New Zealand beer drinkers favour draught beer in half-gallon flagons for weekend conviviality.

Recently a price war raged about these flagons, and the Price Control Commission fixed the price at 4s 3d. Now another problem has arisen.

The weekend drinkers are asked to bring their own cork which have been "costing" the publicans 8s 6d a gross. Some have suggested that the publicans might carry their flagons with a finger hooked in the neck but it has been pointed out that this would not do for the drinkers who drive their own cars. —China Mail Special.

KABUKI DANCERS IN PARIS

Paris, Nov. 9.

The Japanese Azuma Kabuki dancers who open here for a season at the Hebertot theatre tomorrow, today held their traditional Butaibiraki, or purification of the stage ceremony with Jean Cocteau, "enfant terrible" of French literature and art, in the central role.

M. Cocteau was dressed in a splendid silver aori, which he said was much more comfortable than the uniform of the renowned French Academy conferred on him last month.

He drew laughter from his audience, to which only the dancers and Paris theatre critics were admitted, when he said he could not commit hara kiri, however, without his famous Academician's sword.

Drank Sake

M. Cocteau drank the ritual cup of sake with the dancers and then read a message of welcome and admiration for the dancers and their art.

"Japanese art," he said, "translates the miraculous into reality." It achieved "the reality of the soul," he added, without which there was no art, no poetry.

M. Cocteau watched, fascinated, while the Butaibiraki ceremonial sprinkling of salt and striking of flint went on.

When the ceremony was ended Bando Tsurunosuke gave an exhibition dance, giving the Paris critics their first taste of true Kabuki traditions. —France-Press.

Octogenarian Kills Brother Athens, Nov. 9. Theodor Zramalis, aged 82, shot and killed his 72-year-old brother Constantine, outside the village of Ypsilok, near the township of Pyrgos, in southern Greece after a dispute over the ownership of a field.

The dispute had already cost them some £300 in lawyers' fees and court costs, which is much more than the actual value of the field itself. —China Mail Special.

By Discreet Economic Penetration

RUSSIANS INCREASE THEIR INFLUENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

By Stephen Garnett

ONLY three non-Communist countries sharing a considerable frontier with Soviet Russia have survived the Communist expansion of the last 15 years. These are Finland, Persia and Afghanistan—for the Turkish Caucasian frontier is less than 300 miles long.

Finland was attacked by Russia in 1939 at a time when no international intervention was to be expected, but survived a bitter war with the loss of some 10 per cent of her territory. Persia succeeded with the support of world opinion in frustrating in 1946 an attempt to establish a Communist regime in her northern territory with Russian armed support, and in 1949 after an attempt on the life of the Shah, proscribed the local Communist (Tudeh) Party without extinguishing it.

Only Afghanistan, historically regarded as a buffer state, has been spared the military pressure of her powerful neighbour. Today the USSR in all three countries is pursuing a policy of peaceful penetration, with cautious regard for national feelings which it can no longer afford to ignore.

Moscow's economic interest in Afghanistan, as it has developed since the credit agreement between the two countries signed in January 1954, is relatively new, and the visit to Kabul of Bulganin has more of political interest in it than the mere selection of a convenient halt on the route to Delhi.

The coming visit of Marshal Bulganin and Mr Krushchov to Afghanistan is a reminder of Soviet interest in this remote part of the world. By means of economic penetration the USSR has been steadily increasing its influence in Afghanistan for some time past, and although the scale of the activities is as yet very discreet, Afghan Muslim leaders have already expressed their concern over the Russian influx.

Tadzhikistan, the smallest of the three units of the USSR which adjoin Afghanistan's mountainous northern frontier, the others being Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Tadzhiks, Uzbeks and Turkmenians make up a large part of the population of northern Afghanistan, but it is the Tadzhiks (as well as the Armenians in the West vis-a-vis the Kurds) whom Stalin designated as the spearhead of a geopolitical drive to exploit the minority issues, not only against Afghanistan but against Persia also.

Beyond that the policy of installing the Tadzhik area into a Republic of the Soviet Union—the new Soviet Republic of the Tadzhiks (as well as the Armenians in the West vis-a-vis the Kurds) whom Stalin designated as the spearhead of a geopolitical drive to exploit the minority issues, not only against Afghanistan but against Persia also.

Tadzhikistan, despite these efforts, has never a great deal to show its neighbours, and since 1947 the independence of India and of Pakistan has created new

problems for traditional Communist policies. More recently the unfortunate deterioration in the relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan has produced opportunities to increase Soviet influence, and the Russians have taken these opportunities by economic means.

The Soviet-Afghan credit agreement of January 1954 provided for equipment and materials, research and design and the expenses of specialists to be supplied by the USSR. The projects envisaged were the construction of two grain elevators, a flour-mill and a bakery at Kabul.

Eight months later a second credit agreement was concluded, not, it seems, without negotiating difficulties—concerned chiefly with the supply of machines and technical staff. This work, again, is being carried out in the capital, where its publicity value may be considered to outweigh its contribution to real national construction.

The terms of this agreement are similar to one reached in August 1954 between Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia for building and industrial projects in return after a lapse of three years—for annual payments of Afghan natural products. It has been reported that Soviet insistence was needed before the Czechs agreed to the financial risk.

There have been allusions in the Afghan press to a Soviet interest in developing oil and sulphur resources in the region of the Afghan town of Mazar-i-Sharif, near the Soviet frontier. However this may be, trade between Afghanistan and Russia has certainly been increasing steadily since 1954.

Its national advantage has no doubt been carefully weighed in Kabul, while in Moscow a broad hint of Soviet purposes is provided by the pamphlet about Afghanistan published there in 1953.

The striving of the Afghan people for peace, says this pamphlet, "the development of the peace movement which has embraced enormous, many-million masses in the countries bordering on Afghanistan, are having a serious influence on the policy of the Afghan Government, whose delegation at the United Nations has come out in active support of a number of proposals of the Soviet delegation."

It is not difficult to read between those lines.

DON IDDON'S DIARY

A BRAVE CHOICE, SAYS THE NEW WORLD

New York, Tuesday. JUST when it seemed that British prestige was suffering and even the Crown was showing slight signs of tarnish, the noble decision of Princess Margaret has won the admiration of all Americans and all the Americas.

Today, of course, Princess Margaret is the most-discussed woman in the New World. In every home and office, shop and drug-store, the talk is of the Princess and her "sacrifice."

The Americans are an emotional people and their hearts, without exaggeration, today are overflowing.

I see the headlines over the editorial in front of me: "Lanes For A Brave Young Lady," says Hearst's Daily Mirror, which used to be so feverishly anti-

British, but now is our firm friend; and "Loyal heart-break," says the New York Daily News, one of our most savage critics, but today a warm and sympathetic companion.

Most moving

THEN, perhaps most moving of all, there is the tribute in the New York Herald-Tribune: "It's a rare thing to see duty placed before happiness. Yet the modern world is full of examples of happiness turning to duty and duty simply because it was pursued as an end in itself, selfishly and without heed to an underlying duty and to a larger good."

"The modern world is full, too, of the examples of institutions which have lost their power to command loyalty because they weren't capable of evoking personal sacrifices. Can anyone doubt that the British monarchy and British Commonwealth are stronger today because of what this young woman has forgone for their sake? Can anyone doubt that individual lives everywhere will be given a new purpose because of Princess Margaret's brave and principled stand?"

"The hard thing has been done—done with decency and clearness. When much else in this age has been forgotten Princess Margaret's statement will live as a reminder that, after the horrors of two world wars and amid the moral dilemmas of the atomic age, the self-denying act of a single individual could still stand forth supreme."

In detail

ONE American after another said: "She's done the right thing. It's better this way!"

Many New Yorkers feel that Group Captain Peter Townsend has also done the right thing, that his part in Princess Margaret's decision was considerable, and that he, too, chose duty.

The man who drove me to work this morning said: "I'm glad to see all the nice things being said about the Princess, but don't let's forget Townsend. He suffered too, and he sacrificed a lot. They're both nice young people and a credit to themselves and their country."

I've not seen this attitude expressed in any leaders or newspaper columns, but I think that driver, Joseph Phelan, from the Bronx, was speaking for a lot of his countrymen.

Of course, the end of the royal romance has saddened this country, which dearly loves a fairy story with a beautiful

princess and the handsome hero as principal players. For weeks now, American newspapers and magazines and their radio and television programmes have been featuring, at great length and in most minute detail, the story of the Princess and the pilot.

The entire country has been absorbed by the romance, and not since King Edward abdicated has the United States been so fascinated, intrigued, and, in some instances, obsessed by a drama.

But the Princess Margaret story has seemed a fresher, more fragrant and sweeter tale than that of the Windsors.

Many people today were wondering how the Duke and Duchess feel as they hear of Princess Margaret's decision.

No comment

THE Duke is in Paris; the Duchess is in her elaborate suite in Waldorf Towers, the luxury wing of the luxurious Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Park Avenue.

The Duchess, so far, has made no comment on the Princess's decision. She has said to friends, however: "I admire her strength of character."

She herself has enormous strength of character; but it led her in a different direction. The Duchess's life today is dedicated almost entirely to entertaining and being entertained. The Duchess is exquisitely groomed, a superb hostess, and moves with style and elegance from New York to Palm Beach, from Palm Beach to Paris, from Paris to the Riviera, and then back to New York, and perhaps to Newport. She dominates her glittering set. Her wardrobe is immense, her cuisine impeccable.

Brooding silences

USUALLY the Duke, a gentle, usually man now given to brooding silence, accompanies her on the many trips and to the many parties.

Not all their life is parties, receptions, golf for the Duke, and the Duchess. They have tried and are trying to make themselves useful, and it's a pity that the Duchess's quarrel with Elsa Maxwell or the Duke's latest score at golf should be the usual news which features them.

At least it's safe to say that the life of Prince Margaret now she has made her decision will not follow the pattern of the Windsors.

There was a danger, if she had decided differently and married Peter Townsend, that it might have done.

Of course, not everyone here is pleased with the decision, and there are many who are critical of the Archbishop of Canterbury and some members of the Royal Family for "blocking" the match.

Strong criticism

THERE has been the strongest criticism of the fumbling way in which the Palace advisers handled the drawn-out and delicate matter.

Today, however, Americans were so full of admiration that they had not much time or thought for the past errors of officials.

The Skin Game by GILES



"Hey, Pete—is this teller behind any good for car seats?"

London Express Service

THE RIDDLE OF MINOU DROUET

AN ORPHAN-GIRL DUNCE TURNS INTO A GENIUS

By Ronald Pullen

La Guerche, Brittany. INTO the life of this tiny French village has come an orphan girl touched with the fire of genius. Her name is Minou Drouet and she is eight years old. She has lived with foster-parents since her Breton parents were drowned at sea when she was a baby.

Now, suddenly, Minou's poetry and letters have made her the talk of France. Her musical compositions have earned her free lessons from French concert pianist Lucette Descaves.

But this is the riddle of Minou Drouet.

A year ago she was the dunce of the class at La Guerche de Bretagne village school, near St Nazaire. Her school report said her essays, especially, showed she was a backward child.

Minou's foster-mother was disheartened by the report and she did not send Minou back to school. Instead Minou stayed at home writing on a slate.

Acclaimed great

What Minou wrote on her slate has been acclaimed by French poets, academicians, and literary magazines as great poetry.

Says Pasteur Valery Radot of the French Academy: "They are pure art. They are like fresh water to our worn-out spirit."

Last week some of the poems were read on the French TV by actress Madeleine Renaud. A leading Paris publisher has printed a collection of her

poems and letters. An impresario has offered £17,000 to take Minou on a world tour.

But, as Minou hugged her white cat in the kitchen of her Brittany cottage, her foster-mother said: "Minou just wants to stay here writing poems and playing the piano."

Minou plays with her cat and dog instead of dolls. She says: "Dolls are dead."

For it is life and action that fascinates Minou.

The last composition she was asked to write at school was about what she had seen on a class visit to a meadow.

Minou began: "I saw an immense beast with green hair. The beast had two fine curly ears, but teacher, who is always short-sighted, insisted they were apple trees."

Hide-and-seek

Minou's own sight caused grave anxiety when she was six. An operation saved her from permanent blindness.

When publisher Julliard launched Minou's book of poems and letters at a luncheon party, he asked Minou what she would like most in the world as a present.

Minou replied: "To play hide-and-seek with you in the woods."

The busy publisher gave up his afternoon and complied.

The village priest has found Minou a difficult parishioner. She told him the church was too heavily ornamented and gave no idea of the greatness of God.

She told him: "You must build your church high on the rocks overlooking the sea. Behind the altar there must be a huge window opening on the sky and the sea, and above the



alter, written in shells, you should have those words, 'Come, look, listen, and you will find Me.'"

Says her foster-mother: "Minou is a mystery."

When she saw a piano for the first time in a friend's house, she sat down and made up a piece of music. Now she goes to Paris for lessons—but only once a month.

And although she has a piano in the kitchen of her foster-mother's tiny cottage she writes her poetry on a

slate . . . poetry inspired by her hands moving on the piano. Poetry like this—

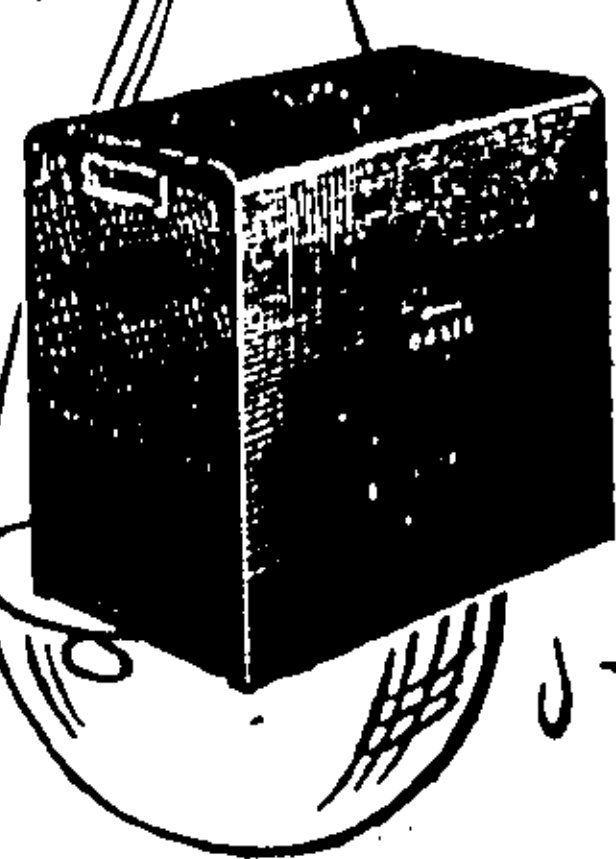
Two huge hands colour of brown earth, smell of earth turned up by the plough,

animal coloured earth, frightening the silence. Two hands, in which ten serpents, strange trees,

and divide in two the world's forest, like an overripe melon splitting out its golden pip.

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YESTERDAY'S RUGGER

RAF TROUNCE POLICE 17-0; CLUB 'B' SHARE HONOURS WITH HK SIGNAL REGIMENT

By "PAK LO"

Yesterday evening RAF Mainland, playing what they thought was a weaker side than usual, overcame the Police by 17 points to nil, while on the other side of the harbour Club "B" and the HK Signal Regt drew with each other by 6 points to 6 points.

Part of the Club game was played under so called floodlighting. I deliberately say "so called" for only two half banks of lights were used. The result was that no one knew where the ball was, as there were very heavy shadows, and the colours of the two teams were very nearly indistinguishable.

On enquiring afterwards I was informed that the matter would be brought up before a "Club" committee. The point is, that it was known in advance that this game would require floodlights, therefore there can be absolutely no excuse for the fiasco that was allowed.

I am given to understand that the referee players used the lights for practice but apparently the referee section has become the poor slave of the referee side. This is because the Club has been put to a great expense over the building of the new stands, and since soccer draws the money the attitude seems to be that the referee team can have anything they ask for, while the referee section must whistle for it.

UNCONVERTED TRIES

This will not do, and it is time the Club officials pulled their socks up to correct these inequalities.

The game itself was very even, and the result is just right. Neither side could produce a place-kicker, so all the tries were converted. Blackburn was again the best man in the Signals, while Valentine in the Club team made some nice break throughs. The Club three were at times inclined to run straight across the field and gained little ground. The handling on both sides was poor, but it is hard to blame the players for this as the light was poor.

In fact it was often the case that due to bad passing the side which hooked the ball back lost it to their opponents in short order. The Signals had four guest players from REME of whom Moore in the centre of the three line was the most dangerous.

The Club opened with a strong attack but their three

could not pierce the Signals defence and gradually play swung back upfield and Blackburn dummed his way through the Club's backs to open the scoring.

In the closing minutes of the first half, Stone took the ball from the lineout and with a good run scored near the posts. The conversion was missed. 3-3. In the second half Valentine intercepted a pass on his own 25 and with a good run took the ball well downfield to send Ingills over. The conversion was missed from in front of the posts. 6-3.

CLOSING MINUTES

Then in the closing minutes Moore, with a brilliant burst of speed from half way scored well out to level the scores as the conversion was missed.

On the other side the RAF were trying out some new men and the result must have been most satisfactory to the selectors. Peter an ex-study League player showed a very fast turn of speed, and his passing was excellent. Mitchell at scrum half, another hopeful contender for his place, should easily get it on yesterday's game. He is practically no mistake and his kicking is really good. Lamb as usual was the outstanding forward.

While the subject of Lamb I understand that his name has been put forward by the RAF to go down to Singapore to play in a Combined RAF team against the Fijians on November 23.

Singapore has requested some names to be forwarded and the RAF selectors here reckon Lamb is the only one fit to play against the Fijians. After this, I expect Lamb will be looking for a bigger cup, but he deserves his recommendation.

SERIOUS INJURY

There was one serious injury in this game and that was Johnstone, the Police full-back who suffered a concussion when tackling one of the RAF players. Johnstone will be sent to the Police, and it is to be hoped that Johnstone will soon be out again to take his rightful place in the Police fifteen.

The RAF three were just too good for the Police, and the outstanding try of the match came when the Police won a scrum on their own 25. The scrum half sent out a nice pass, but Page the RAF wing-forward moving like a jet plane intercepted and went through the opening he had made to score convincingly.

On the whole the RAF were looked in any danger of losing and the score of 17 to nil proves that point. I also understand that the RAF are losing Logan next month as he is going home.

Taggart Cup Draw

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club has announced the following draw for the Taggart Cup:

1st Round
Mrs P. A. Laroche—Mrs E. J. Cowell; Mrs E. L. Land—Mrs J. B. Black; Mrs J. D. Kite—Mrs W. N. Gray.
2nd Round
Mrs R. D. Neale—Mrs L. H. Robinson; Mrs G. W. Vaughan—Mrs A. H. Penney; Mrs J. W. F. G. Harrison—Mrs A. C. McAdam; Mrs N. O. Spranger—Mrs L. Goldman; Mrs J. R. Gregg—Mrs J. T. Shoemaker; Mrs J. E. Collie—Mrs T. A. Pearce; Mrs J. H. McCann—Mrs W. P. Birrell; Mrs A. M. Brown—Mrs D. M. Mac; Mrs B. R. Barter—Mrs J. A. H. Saunders; Mrs H. D. Frantz—Mrs P. D. Hunter; Mrs A. G. S. McCallum—Mrs A. W. Dawson-Grove; Mrs J. C. Van der Touwe—Mrs J. D. Clauer; Mrs J. R. Leitch—Mrs J. C. Hurden.
First player named is challenger and responsible for arranging the match.

Dates of Play
First Round—to be played on or before Friday, November 25.
Second Round—on or before Tuesday, December 6.
Third Round—on or before Friday, December 10.
Semi-Finals on or before Friday, December 30 and the Final—before Friday, January 6, 1956.

England Wins

Cardiff, Wales, Nov. 9. England beat Wales by six wickets to four in an Amateur Twenty-20 match at Cardiff. England's batsmen scored 100 runs in 100 minutes.

KNOCKOUT VICTORY



The Army met and defeated Wales in a representative match held on October 28 at Colston Hall, Bristol by seven bouts to four. In picture, B. Curvis (Wales) is held back by the referee after he has floored Jacobs early in the first round. Curvis won by a first round knockout.—Army News Service Photo.

Wolves Score 2-1 Win Over Moscow Dynamo In Floodlight Match

Wolverhampton, Nov. 9.

Playing fast, clever football, Wolverhampton Wanderers, the former English soccer Champions, defeated Moscow Dynamo, the Soviet Union League Champions, 2-1 here in a floodlight match tonight.

The English First Division club, who led 1-0 at half-time, thus avenged their 3-2 defeat by Dynamo in Moscow last August, and preserved their unbeaten home record against overseas club sides.

A year ago, the Wolves gained a highly successful tour of Britain, but tonight they met opponents who were much better balanced than on the previous occasion when British football was only just recovering from the war.

The Russians however nearly upset Wolverhampton's proud record with a grand second half display.

In 1946 Moscow Dynamo had a highly successful tour of Britain, but tonight they met opponents who were much better balanced than on the previous occasion when British football was only just recovering from the war.

A SECOND GOAL

The Wolves certainly showed their fitness and in the first half they were much the stronger side. Crossing over a goal ahead they quickly added a second and appeared set for a decisive win.

But it was then that Dynamo put on pressure and for a time their sparkling football threatened to overrun the home defence. Though Wolverhampton recovered they were never able to gain control again.

Wolverhampton opened the scoring after 15 minutes when right-half Bill Slater shot through following a corner kick. Jimmy Mullen, the diminutive left-winger, added the second with a good individual effort four minutes after the interval.

Vladimir Ilyin, the Dynamo inside-left, replied for his side after 17 minutes of the second

Amateur Boxing

Düsseldorf, Nov. 9. The American Amateur boxing team touring Europe were beaten by five bouts to three, with two draws, in a match against North Rhine-Westphalia tonight.—China Mail Special.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Difficulties Of Being Punctual

Sir,—I feel I must object to your correspondent "Pak Lo" comments in his article of November 7, 1955. I refer specifically to his paragraphs dealing with the punctuality of teams and players. I think his comments were unfair to the majority, who did turn up at the published time.

On Saturday last, the day in question, a number of players and spectators turned up at the RAF ground at Kai Tak for the "Gunners v. H.K. and K. Garrison" match at 3.00 p.m., in accordance with the Rugby Football fixture list published by the Hongkong Football Club and also the local press of that day. Some weeks ago the writer only heard of a change of ground, from that published, by complete chance at midday on the day of the match!

It would appear that individual Club Secretaries or Officers-in-Charge of Rugby are making certain adjustments to the official fixture list to suit their own convenience without informing the press, spectators and in certain cases their own players.

I feel it so unfair to "dig" at the players over these under-cover arrangements—they get their fair share in the "Match Reports!"

"INVERTED"

FORTUNES VANISH IN THE BOXING JUNGLE

Turpin Won't Starve—But His £100,000 Took A Beating

By ALAN HOBY

How much has Randolph Turpin kept of the fortune he earned in the prize ring?

In a career which touched the peaks and the depths, his gross rewards soared well over the £100,000 mark.

I can tell you that he is in no danger of starving—but there have been many thick slices cut from the Turpin cake.

Turpin has done well if he has saved £10,000 for the long years ahead.

Indeed, the fact that he is contemplating fighting again—after he had announced his retirement—may have some bearing on his financial position.

"He has certainly earned plenty," his manager, George Middleton, told me, "but what has he been left with? This taxation. It's murder!" Mr. Middleton's heart-cry, of course, is one shared by all of us.

Yet the income-tax wolf, with his endless demands, is not the only beast of prey prowling the boxing jungle.

Far worse are the spongers and sensation-seekers whose sole, shoddy aim in life is to clamp on to the successful Champion and spend as much money as they can—his money.

RANDOM LIST

Look at this random list—of boxers who fought for fortunes—and lost them.

There was Scotland's idol, Benny Lynch, Flyweight Champion of the World and the greatest 8st man I have seen.

By the time he was 27 Benny had made £20,000. By the time he was 30 most of it had vanished. And by the time he was 33 he was dead.

There was Manchester's Jackie Brown, who held the Flyweight title until Lynch out-gunned him.

Jackie, fast as light, earned more than £20,000 for his fights—but lost it.

There was Eric Boon, the Chatteris blacksmith, who at his peak earned £3,000 a fight.

But, alas, that green, folding money simply melted away, and after the war Eric was scrapping in a booth for 22.

Now boxing's "Golden Boy" is carving a new life in Australia.

There was Glasgow's Jackie Patterson, who won the World Flyweight crown from Peter Kane but gambled away £33,000.

There was former Empire Heavyweight Champion Larry Galois, who earned an estimated £60,000, who spent lavishly and rode to hounds, who taught men like Max Schmeling, Len Harvey and Primo Camera, and who now plays the drums in a dance band at week-ends.

There is Ex-Middleweight Champion Jack McAvoy, who dropped money in various businesses from butchery to fruit-wear.

Paralysed by polio in both legs, Jack kept pigs and poultry and even tried to sell pictures of himself on Blackpool promenade.

But the old "champ" feels happier now—running a residential caravan site near Manchester.

FAT PURSES

Finally, there was the famous battling blacksmith, star-cryed Peter Kane, who picked up fat purses, but lost the last of his savings trying to promote a football pool.

But Kane—like McAvoy—never moaned. Typically, he hit back, and today earns his living

BASKETBALL

Sabadel, Spain, Nov. 9. The Philippine Champion "YCO" basketball team beat the "Carol" team here today by 57 points to 38. Half-time score was 22 to 21.—France-Press.

supervising in the manufacture of plastics.

I asked the Ex-Champion Lighthweight of the world Freddie Mills, "Do you have any regrets? Would you go through all the pain and punishment again?"

Freddie's reply was like one of his left hooks—explosive. "Regrets? Certainly not. I've everything in the world to thank boxing for. Why, if I hadn't taken up boxing, I might still be a milkman in Bournemouth!"

Besides Freddie Mills, who admitted he retired with "a few thousand," there are top liners like Bruce Woodcock, Len Harvey, and Don Cockell—who are all prosperous business men.

To sum up, boxers, as a breed, are neither mints nor scoundrels. They are human beings who have to start all over again when they leave the ring.

But I would say this to the Champions of tomorrow:—

"Fleetships and fighting don't mix. Keep your head train HARD and remember—even if you become a Champion you will be lucky if you quit the ring with £7,000 after paying taxes and expenses."

Unless you are World Heavyweight Champion Rocky Marciano. He clears £35,000 in a fighting year....

—(London Express Service).

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BADMINTON LEAGUE FIXTURES

The following are the Hongkong Badminton Association league championship ties for the week beginning Monday November 14. The Home team is mentioned first.

Monday, November 14
Men's "A" Division: HKU v CCC; Recreio v CYMCA; Bys.
Ladies' Doubles: Division: CCC Green v CCC Yellow; YWCA v Recreio; KCC Bys.

Tuesday, November 15
Mixed "B" Division: Section 1: YWCA v Recreio; CCC Green v LRC; Rec Bys. Section 2: CYMCA v CCC Yellow; HKU v Kwloon Tong; INC Blue v RAF.

Wednesday, November 16
Men's "C" Division Singles: CCC v Young & Old; Chung Cheung v Nav Bharat.

Thursday, November 17
Mixed "A" Division: CCC v Recreio; CYMCA Bys.
Men's "B" Division: CCC Green v CCC Yellow; CYMCA Bys.
Men's "C" Division: Doubles: Section 1: Tai Hang v KCC; Blue Reserve v Kwloon Tong; INC Blue v RAF.

Friday, November 18
Men's "C" Division: Doubles: Section 1: Lung Fung v KRC; Tai Koo v INC Gold; St Stephen's v Tai Shek; CCC Bys.

Home Rugger Results

County Championship results today were:
Berkshire 11 Herefordshire 3
Eastern Counties 15 Hampshire 3
Surrey 9 Middlesex 25
Sussex 11 Dorset and Wiltshire 3.

Club Match:

Paignton 9, St Barts Hospital 9.—Reuter.

Malayan AAA Championships Film Shown

A film of the 1955 Malayan AAA Championships at Ipoh in August was shown yesterday evening at Wah Yan College Hongkong, by kind permission of the Principal, to members of athletic clubs affiliated to the HKAAA.

The film was obtained by the HKAAA through the courtesy of the Department of Information of the Federation of Malaya and is available for loan to athletic clubs and schools in the next few days. Application should be made to the Hon. Secretary, HKAAA, P.O. Box 280.

The film runs some 15 or 20 minutes and covers very comprehensively the greatest athletic meeting in the history of Malaya. It is one of the finest shorts of its kind ever made and the races up to 880 Yards are shown from start to finish with slow motion shots of the more dramatic moments such as tight finishes and baton passes in the relays.

The field events, particularly the Hop, Step and Jump, in which over the first two were over 48 feet, are well covered, as is the 120 Yards Hurdles race in which Tomáš Nádole of Fiji beat his teammate Josiah Kobiti by inches in 14.6 seconds.

Those who remember Jack Wood of the RAF and HKAAAC, who confined himself in Hongkong largely to the Three Miles, will recognise him on the screen as the athlete finishing second in the One Mile.

The women's events are equally well treated. One of the tightest races of the Championships, the 440 Yards Hurdles, a three-cornered race between Tomáš Nádole, who has twice visited Hongkong with the Fiji Infantry Regiment's rugby team, George Caudre and Asian Games silver-medallist Chan On-nang is shown from start to finish and is a thriller all the way.

Jesse Owens Passing Through Hongkong

Manila, Nov. 10. Jesse Owens of the United States, one of the "greatest" track athletes of the 20th century, will be arriving here by air from Hongkong on Saturday in the course of a world tour as a grantee of the United States State Department.

He will hold a track "clinic" at the Manila Rizal Memorial Track and Field Stadium and show local track aspirants various track technique.

From Manila the famous Negro athlete will go to Cebu City, Iloilo, Bacolod and other points in the southern Philippines for similar appearances.

Owens' world record in the Long Jump, established in the 1935 World Olympics in Berlin, still stands.—France-Press.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

2nd Race Meeting
2nd Day—26th Nov., 1955.

Attention is drawn to the following alterations:—

The Carnoustie Handicap, 1 1/4 Miles, for CLASS 6 ponies, will not be a race for Novices, and will be run as the 6th race.

The Prestwick Handicap, 6 Furlongs, for CLASS 6 ponies, will be for Novice Riders, and will be run as the 1st race.

By Order,

A. E. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Special Cash Sweep on the Kwangtung Handicap
Saturday, 19th November, 1955.

Over 1,000,000 tickets sold to date.

The Sale of Cash Sweep Tickets on the above will close on Friday, 18th November, as follows:—

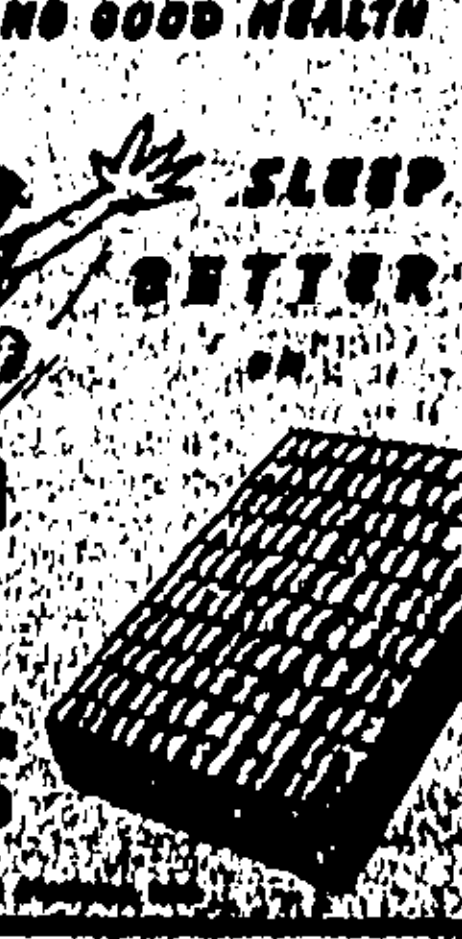
382 Nathan Road, Kowloon, at 4.00 p.m.
5, D'Aguiar Street, at 5.00 p.m.
Queen's Bldg., Ground Floor, Chater Rd., .. at 6.00 p.m.

The Draw will be held in the Public Betting Hall at the Race Course, at 11.00 a.m. on Saturday, 19th November, 1955.

By Order of the Stewards,
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by Barry Appleby



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ANNOUNCEMENT

THE CAMELLIA BEAUTY
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pleasure to announce the great
appearance at 11 a.m. on Friday
11th November 1955, of Mrs.
ESTHER JOHANSSON, Hol-
lywood Make-up and Beauty
Specialist, at the opening of
its premises. All are cordially
Welcome!

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Damaged cargo of this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs Goddard &
Douglas at 10:30 a.m. on Friday
on November 12 and 14, 1955, and
consignees are requested to have
their representatives present during
the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Hong Kong, November 10, 1955

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"HONGKONG" sailing Dec. 9th

RIFT BRINGS CRISIS AGAIN IN TUNISIA Threat To Relations With France

Tunis, Nov. 9.

A crisis over Tunisia's future relations with France will face the leading Tunisian nationalist party when it meets on November 15, after little more than two months of Home Rule under the treaty which the two countries ratified this autumn.

The crisis arises from the rift between Habib Bourguiba, 54-year-old chairman of the Neo-Destour (New Constitution) Party, founded 20 years ago to seek self-government for Tunisia, and its secretary-general, Salah ben Youssef. Both returned to Tunis recently after three years of exile.

Bourguiba, despite a total of ten years of French-imposed banishment and imprisonment, played a leading and conciliatory role in the long negotiations which ended with the ratification of the Home Rule treaty on August 30.

Under the treaty, Tunisia, after 14 years as a French protectorate, now manages all her domestic affairs. But her armed forces and political and trade relations with other countries still remain under French control.

Stepping Stone

Bourguiba says France knows that Home Rule is only a stepping stone. I am not now demanding independence for my people. But when the hour comes, we shall call on France to complete her gesture.

Salah ben Youssef returned to Tunisia in September from Cairo, where he had presided over the North Africa Liberation Committee, Pan-African body which urges Arabs to drive all Frenchmen from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia by force.

When the self-government talks ended in the summer, Ben Youssef announced from Cairo that he would continue the struggle against the treaty which, he said, set up a "puppet government" in Tunisia. "France remains undisputed mistress of Tunisia's destiny. France is continuing the deprivations of economic and financial life," he declared.

Shook With Joy

In a speech at chief mosque in Tunis soon after his return, Ben Youssef developed this theme with the statement: "The Treaty does not satisfy the hopes of the people. On the contrary, it runs counter to the country's interests in every sphere of life. It is a step backwards."

To which Bourguiba replied:

"Some people want us to start killing each other again and call that a step forward."

When African and Asian members of the United Nations persuaded the General Assembly to place the Algerian question on its agenda, Ben Youssef sent them a telegram in which he said that the Tunisian people "shook with joy at this victory."

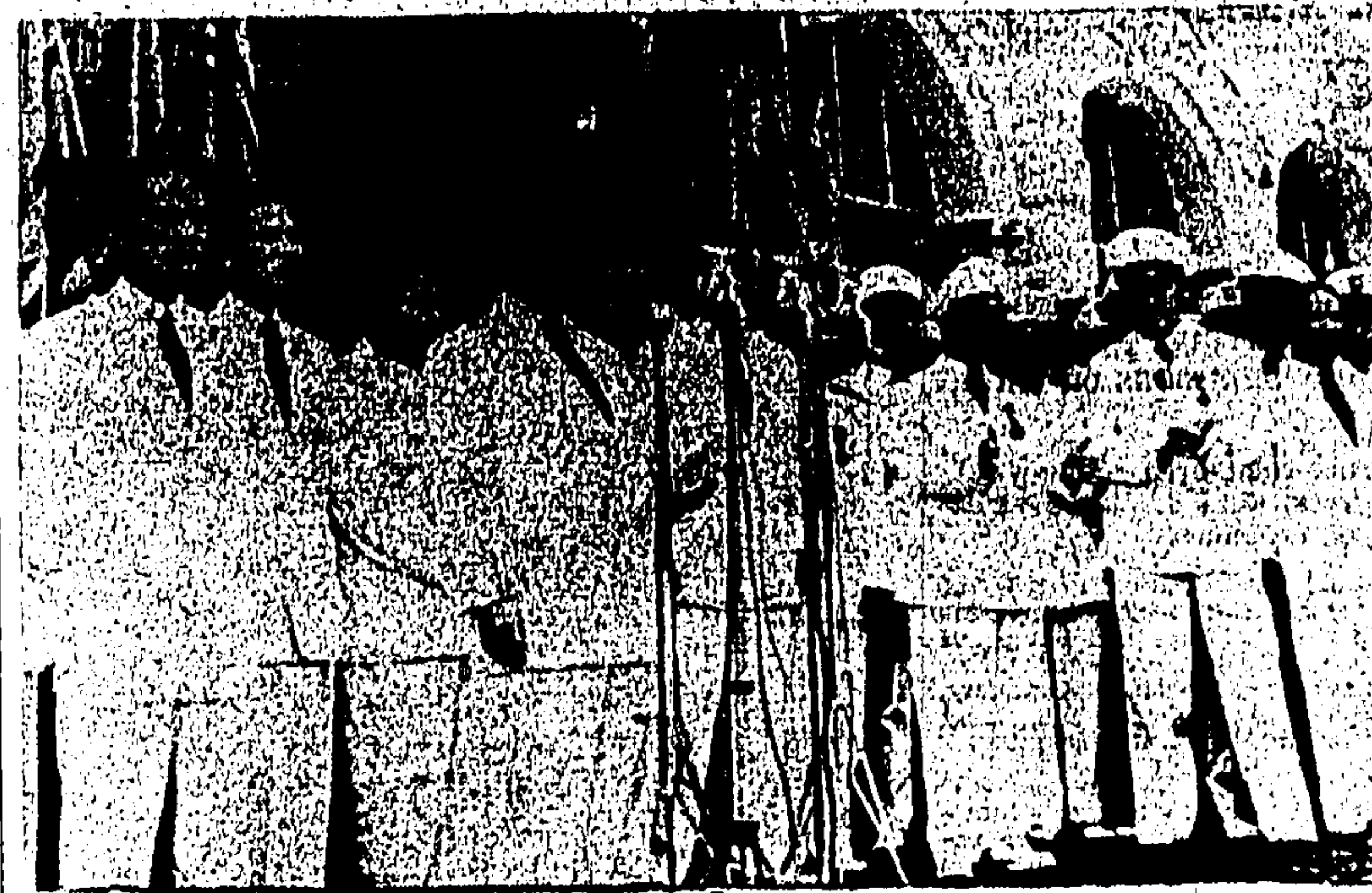
The breach between the two Tunisian leaders widened when Ben Youssef asked the Arab League to set up a committee to study the Home Rule treaty. Bourguiba reacted by persuading his colleagues on the Political Bureau of the Neo-Destour to expel Ben Youssef.

Two days later the North Africa Liberation Committee met in Cairo under the chairmanship of Si Allal el Fassi, chairman of the Moroccan Istiqlal nationalist party and voted in favour of expelling Bourguiba and all the Neo-Destour leaders, except Ben Youssef.

He has since challenged the legitimacy of his expulsion from the Neo-Destour, which will be studied by the party's National Congress when it meets at Sfax on November 15.

Bomb Cache Found

Since the final stages of the Home Rule talks with France, there has been an increase of terrorism which had died down after 2,700 rebels took advantage of a French amnesty offer in November 1954. The new



Diem Delivers First Address

Newly-elected President Diem of Vietnam is pictured delivering his first address after being chosen head of state. Voters gave him an overwhelming majority over his campaign rival, Emperor Bao Dai. Now the world hopes that this new state with its recent strife-torn history will enjoy a future of peace and prosperity. — Express Photo.

CZECHS OFFER INDIA A STEEL WORKS

New Delhi, Nov. 9.
Czechoslovakia has offered to build a steel works in India, informed sources stated in New Delhi this evening.

The offer was made during an interview today between the Czechoslovak Minister for External Trade, Mr. Richard Dvorak, and the Indian Trade and Industry Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari. It was stated. The Soviet Union has already agreed to set up a steel works in India, and a British delegation is at present in India to discuss conditions under which Britain might establish a steel works. — France-Press.

PRINCESS SAYS "THANK YOU"

London, Nov. 9.
Princess Margaret has ordered thank-you notes sent to persons who wrote to her during her romantic crisis with Peter Townsend. It was disclosed tonight. — United Press.

GLASS RAT WITH A REAL LIVER

Berkeley, Calif., Nov. 9.
A "glass rat" with blood and liver is one of the prized possessions of the physiological chemistry laboratories of the University of California here.

The glass rat is a research instrument used in an effort to learn more about the way the liver works. It also supplies detailed information about artificial blood and the production of plasma proteins and enzymes in the liver.

It is a closed system of pipes and tubes and vessels encased in a three-foot by four-foot wood box faced with a big sheet of clear plastic.

The liver in the "rat" is real. Other organs — lung, heart, arteries, veins and the system for maintaining body heat — are made of glass, plastic and metal. — China Mail Special.

Hoard Of Gold Coins Found

Madrid, Nov. 9.
About 100 gold coins made in the year 1145 AD during the reign of the Arab King of Murcia, Mohamed Ben Caud ben Mardani, have been found at Huesca, northern Spain.

Although the value of the coins as far as the gold they contain is not estimated at more than 60,000 pesetas (£2600), their value to collectors is high. They were found by Valeriano Buisan when he was working on the foundations for new houses. On the site where the coins were found, there was a mosque and a Moslem cemetery during the Moorish occupation of Spain. — China Mail Special.

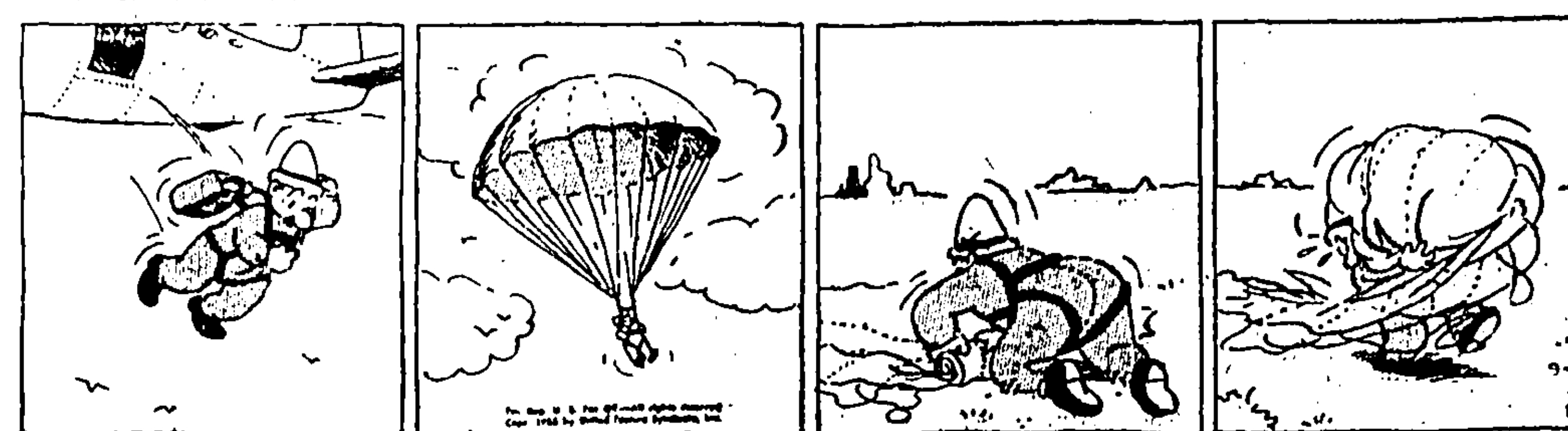
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



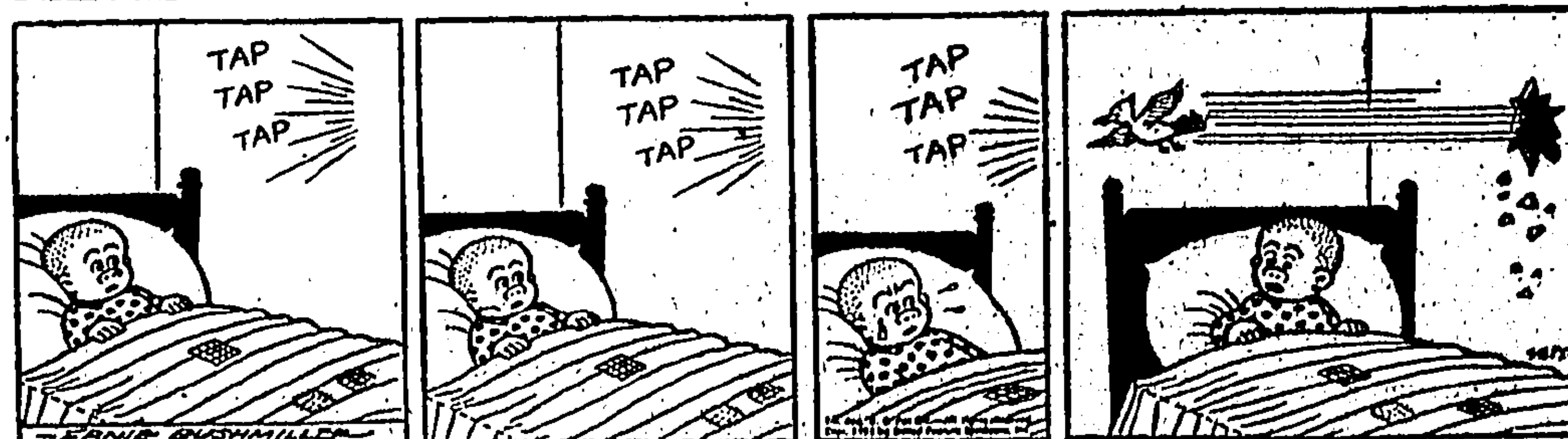
FERD'NAND

By Mik



NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



WHY COMMUNISTS ANNOUNCED CUTS IN ARMED FORCES

Vienna, Nov. 9.

Expert observers in Vienna, after studying recent announcements by the Soviet Union and the Soviet satellite states of eastern and south eastern Europe concerning reductions in their armed forces, have come to the conclusion that the cuts in numbers mean little when compared with the total troops and reserves available.

Taking into consideration what is known here of the size and composition of the armed forces of the states of the Eastern bloc, these observers believe that the announcements were inspired by two motives:

1. The reductions were intended as a gesture to inspire confidence in the West that the Soviet bloc is serious in its "peace drive" and its campaign for disarmament; and

2. The cuts were dictated by the growing shortage of labour, especially for agricultural purposes, in all the Eastern bloc states. By December 15, the Soviet Union stated on August 13, it would have demobilised 640,000 men. Although no official figure is published concerning the size of the Soviet armed forces, it is believed by experts here that they total about 4,750,000 men. The Soviet announcement was followed by a series of similar statements from the closely allied satellite states.

On August 24, Czechoslovakia announced that she would demobilise 34,000 men. On August 30, the Rumanians announced a reduction of 40,000 men. The Polish Government followed with the announcement, on September 3, of a reduction of 47,000 men.

Even little Albania declared on the same day that she would make a cut of 9,000 men, while on September 7, the Hungarians promised a reduction of 20,000 men and the Bulgarians, on September 20, a reduction of 11,000 men.

Thus, the armed forces of the satellite states should be reduced by 168,000 or about 15 per cent of their estimated strength. It must be remembered, however, the experts say that the

Rumanians have the "Voluntary Association for Assisting the Defence of the Fatherland" (Asociatia voluntara pentru apararea patriei), which is organized on the same basis as those of the other satellite states but for which no numbers have been given. It is believed to have at least 80,000 members.

This gives a total of just over 4,000,000 reserves of young people trained in the use of the most modern arms and the most up-to-date tactics.

All these satellite forces are armed and equipped almost exactly like the armed forces of the Soviet Union. They have Soviet-trained officers in all key posts and Russian advisers and liaison officers at headquarters.

In view of this potential force of over 4,000,000 the reduction of 168,000 men was considered by experts here to be of little significance.

Experts emphasize that there will be no means of knowing whether the reductions announced have in fact been made. For example, the Polish army incorporates quite a number of its recruits directly into labour battalions which work mostly in the mines. Thus, the promised reduction could be confined to these labour battalions and would not affect the number of trained soldiers under arms at all.

In addition, a new draft call-up for the Polish army consists of five classes instead of the usual four. It seems that the Polish army, in view of the reduction of 47,000 is stepping up the training of the more mature classes of recruits.

In view of these facts and figures, military experts here believe that the announced reductions in the satellite states are no proof of a real will to disarm to any significant degree. — China Mail Special.



Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for the registered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the 12.00 times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are similarly shown below. Particular regard to parcel rates can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10

By Air
Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m.
Malaya, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Japan, Canada, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11

Formosa, Japan, Korea, 6 p.m.
10 a.m.
Hawaii, U.S.A., 1 p.m.
Panama, 2 p.m.
Canton, 3 p.m.
Cebu, 4 p.m.
Manila, 5 p.m.
Singapore, 6 p.m.
Siam, 7 p.m.



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Page 10 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1955.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Close Support

It was late evening. In a quiet street near Victoria station an elderly man, impeccably dressed, was clutching a lamp-post with great firmness, as though he had caught it in the act of bolting.

And he was hanging on as a matter of public duty, lest it break free again.

A policeman turned a corner and came on the sight.

There is nothing more calculated to spasm a policeman into immediate action than the sight of a lamp-post at grips with a man. The officer hurried over. "Now, now," he said. "Better let go that lamp."

"Guiltily," said Richard, with bowed head.

"And do you admit you were bailed, to appear here next day?"

Richard nodded.

The policeman told his story. "Any questions?" the magistrate, Mr. K. Barraclough, asked Richard.

FRIENDS

"No, sir," said Richard. "But I want to say this. I was waiting in the street for some friends, who were coming back for me in a car. They didn't come."

"As to the lamp-post, I may say, sir, that I have suffered from attacks of dizziness frequently for a number of years."

"Well, I'm sorry that you're not capable of looking after yourself," said the magistrate. "It's a good thing the police looked after you, isn't it?"

"Yes, Ahem. Thank you," said Richard, without much warmth.

"Why didn't you come here the following day?"

TORN UP?

"I UNDERSTOOD the charge had been cancelled," said Richard.

"Why did you think that?"

"Well, the thing was torn up in front of my eyes."

"Was it?" the magistrate asked the policeman, who shook his head.

"It sounds as though that was another thing you were rather confused about that evening," said the magistrate. "Pay 5s. for the officer's trouble, please, and 10s. for not coming here the next day."

"Humph," said Richard. And he stalked off, looking as though he found it beyond belief that so many people should go to so much trouble to earn a meagre few shillings for the nationalised industry that certain aspects of justice virtually are.

MOLOTOV'S LATEST PROPOSAL

(Continued from Page 1)

West German Social Democratic leader, as having said a few days ago that numerous contacts on the technical level should be established.

This appeared to be the opinion not only of the Soviet delegation but also of one of the biggest West German political parties.

It was high time to refer the solution of the German question to the German people themselves.

The four powers could not impose a solution on them from the outside, as long as the Germans of East and West could not agree to submit their own combined proposals for reunification.

Mr. Molotov denied that the Soviet attitude offended against the "Geneva spirit."

NOT WISE

It appeared, he said, that his Western colleagues considered the "Geneva spirit" in action only if the Soviet delegation accepted the Western proposals without reservations.

It was not very wise to play with such words as "confidence" and "lack of confidence."

The Soviet spokesman said the Western allegation that the Soviet proposals meant the "Sovietisation of all Germany" in no way corresponded to the facts.

He said Mr. Molotov had stated today that one of the tasks of the proposed all-German Council would be to bring the two German states closer together "in such a way as not to inflict any damage on or affect the social order of either the German Democratic or the German Federal Republic."

This indicated, he said, that there could be no question of imposing the social order of one state on the other.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"What do you mean we have to look ahead? I've got all kinds of plans for what we're going to do with your next raise."

FAURE MAY STAKE GOVT'S LIFE AGAIN ON VOTE

Paris, Nov. 10.

M. Edgar Faure, the French Prime Minister, may stake the life of his Government for the second time this month on a vote of confidence in his bill for snap elections in December.

Reliable sources said that if he decides to make it an issue of confidence the vote would be taken during a second reading of the elections bill, which began last night in the National Assembly.

A vote of confidence would be his answer to renewed attempts by opponents of the present voting system—which is

based on proportional representation—to have it changed before the elections are held.—China Mail Special.

Boy Fatally Injured

At 12.40 p.m. yesterday a traffic accident occurred in Main Street, Shaokwan, in which a Military lorry collided with a seven-year-old Chinese boy pedestrian.

The boy—Leung Siu-lun—received serious injuries. He was taken to Hospital but died before admission.

DIVORCE COURT ACTION

Man Seeks Dismissal Of Petition

An action for the dismissal of a divorce petition, on the ground that he was not domiciled in Hongkong, was brought by the respondent in that petition before Mr Justice J. R. Gregg at the Supreme Court this morning.

The plaintiff in the present proceedings is Po-yun Fok, of 82 Robinson Road. He is represented by Mr Brook A. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr P. J. Griffiths, of Wilkinson and Grist.

Named as defendant is the petitioner in the divorce case, May-yuk Fok, of 5 Village Terrace, second floor. She is represented by Mr R. W. S. Winter, instructed by Mr A. S. C. Comber, of Hastings and Co.

Mr Bernacchi told His Lordship that the issue was a simple one, although the law on this question of domicile had been the subject matter of many judicial decisions.

It was his case, Mr Bernacchi stated, that the plaintiff's domicile of origin was Macao. In the alternative the domicile of origin was China.

Counsel said it was his contention that his client had never lost that domicile of origin in Macao or that, if he did at any time lose it, he had reacquired it. If the Court found his domicile of origin was China, it was his submission that plaintiff had acquired a domicile of choice in Macao.

Plaintiff's father was born in Macao in 1860. Mr Bernacchi went on. In 1918, he applied for and obtained naturalisation there as a Portuguese subject. Some months afterwards, the plaintiff was born in Canton.

Plaintiff's father had a family home in Macao. After spending the first three years of his life in Canton, plaintiff was taken to Macao. At the age of eight, he was sent to Canton for his education.

Mr Bernacchi said his client's father had property in China and in Hongkong. The house at 82 Robinson Road was part of the property. From 1937 to 1940 plaintiff lived there. In 1940, he went to the United States, married his first wife in San Francisco, and continued his education in California.

CAME TO HK

Plaintiff's first wife died in San Francisco in 1944, and he married defendant in Nevada in September 1945. In 1946 both of them came to Hongkong. Plaintiff went to Canton in 1947 and lived there for a year.

In 1948, defendant together with her two children, and plaintiff's child by his first marriage, went to Macao and lived in plaintiff's family home. In 1949, when the Communists were about to take Canton, plaintiff rejoined his family in Macao. In 1951, defendant went with the children to the United States. She returned to Macao later after leaving the children in America.

In 1952, Mr Bernacchi continued, plaintiff led a trade delegation of Macao merchants to Taipei. Defendant went with him. On their return, both continued to live in Macao. In December 1953, plaintiff purchased some land in Macao. He built a house there and started to farm the land.

VACILLATED

Counsel said that by that time, differences started to develop between plaintiff and his wife, because apparently defendant vacillated between whether to go to live with plaintiff in his new house or to remain in the old family home in Macao.

She subsequently asked him to redecorate her room in the old family house and install a new piano, which he did. Later she left Macao and took up residence at 82 Robinson Road.

Mr Bernacchi said his client had a concubine in Macao, where he spent most of his time. Although he came to Hongkong for short periods, he spent at least nine months of the year in Macao.

The only property with which plaintiff was connected in Hongkong was the property at Robinson Road, and his status regarding that property was that of beneficiary of his father's estate.

Mr Bernacchi produced a certificate issued by the Macao government, in relation to some building work carried out by the plaintiff. He told the Court that in this document reference was made to his client as being domiciled in Macao.

After referring to some legal authorities, Mr Bernacchi submitted that nowhere on the facts stated by him was there any intention by plaintiff to establish his domicile in Hongkong.

Hearing is proceeding.

EXTREMISTS

TURN ON BEN YOUSSEF

St. Germain-en-Laye, Nov. 9.

The powerful Moroccan Istiqlal nationalist party today renewed its allegiance to Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef and demanded that he negotiate the complete independence of Morocco.

The Istiqlal (Independence) leaders made a public statement of policy here as extremist leaders in Morocco tried to throw a damper on the return of the Sultan to his capital in Rabat a week from today.

The extremists who for two years have called for the return of the "national martyr" are now charging that Ben Youssef, newly recognised as Sultan by France after two years of exile, is a "French collaborator."

In Rabat, Sule, Marrakesh, Meknes and Casablanca, extremists ordered Ben Youssef's portrait pulled off walls, and public buildings and the suppression of the green-starred red Sherifian flag.

The Istiqlal opposes the four-man Throne Council—since approved by the Sultan—and refuses to participate in the government which the premier-elect, Si Fatmi ben Slimane, tried to form.

INTERPRETATION

Today's statement of policy followed the visit of its leaders to the 47-year-old Sultan at the historic Hotel Pavillon Henri IV. The statement said:

"The Istiqlal Party takes cognisance of the declaration of November 6, between the French Foreign Minister, M. Antoine Pinay, and Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef, and is satisfied by the solemn pledge made by France to lead Morocco to a status of an independent state, within the framework of freely negotiated and defined interdependence (with France)."

Then the Istiqlal put its own interpretation on that statement and its implications.

"The recognition by France of the right of Morocco, of independence, supposes the end of the protectorate, and thus the revision of the treaty of Fez of 1912 and its replacement by a new Franco-Moroccan accord." United Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Time Signal and Programme Summary: 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 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